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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Brooklyn Horror.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Roasted to Death in the Burned Theater.

The Dead Found in Layers Four and Five Deep.

Heroic Action of Miss Kate Claxton.

Stairways Blockaded by Masses of Frantic People.

Men, Women and Children Trampled to Death in the Frenzy to Escape.

Whole Families Believed to Have Perished.

THE WORK OF REMOVING THE DEAD.

THE RUINS STILL IN FLAMES,

And the Scene Growing More Horrible.

Frantic Search for Missing Relatives and Friends.

285 BODIES RECOVERED THUS FAR.

The Fire Marshal Thinks 350 Perished in the Flames.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The fire in the Brooklyn Theater last night was attended by an appalling loss of life, and, it is thought, not less than one hundred and fifty persons were killed in the rush to the exits or burned to death, being unable to escape. The fire broke out during the performance of the last scene of the "Two Orphans," in which Miss Claxton, who plays the part of the heroine, lies on the boat house floor. In five minutes more the audience would have been dismissed, and there would have been nothing more serious to record than the destruction of the property.

The house was about two-thirds filled, those below sitting well forward toward the stage. For those in the family circle, dress circle and galleries there was no way of escape except by Washington street. Panic-stricken people rushed pell-mell toward and down the stairway. The main exit became immediately choked up, and a SCENE OF TERROR, CONFUSION AND DISTRESS ensued that beggars description. Just above the landing place of the stairway, a woman in the crush had her foot pushed between the banisters and fell. The crowd behind, forced forward by the terrified people still further behind, fell over her, and PILED ON TOP OF EACH OTHER FOUR AND FIVE DEEP.

The police from the station house next door, were promptly at the scene, but owing to the manner in which the people were piled on top of each other and massed together, they could extricate comparatively few, and these were all bruised, bleeding and maimed. The firemen got to work on the ruins shortly after daylight this morning. They succeeded in getting as far as the fall of the dress circle, where they found A GREAT NUMBER OF BODIES, and immediately began the work of removal, and up to eleven o'clock sixty-five bodies had been recovered, and what appeared to be twenty or thirty more were seen in the basement, into which they had been precipitated by the falling of the burning floors. At the police station adjoining the burning theater, the names of eighty six persons missing from their homes have been registered.

KATE CLAXTON'S TESTIMONY.

Kate Claxton, at the preliminary inquiry of the Fire Marshal, said: "At the beginning of the last act, just as the curtain went up, I heard a rumbling noise on the stage, and two minutes after I saw the flames of fire which seemed to be all on the stage. Mrs. Farren, myself, Mr. Studley and Mr. Murdock, were on the stage at the time. We four remained there and endeavored, as best we could, to quiet the audience, and prevent a panic. I said to the people: 'Be quiet, we are between you and the fire. The front door is open and the passages are clear.' Not one of the audience jumped on the stage. The flames were then coming down on us. I ran out and jumped over several people. Mr. H. S. Murdock, after endeavoring to calm the fears of the terror-stricken people, went to his dressing room to get his clothing, and must have been suffocated."

The number of bodies thus far recovered from the ruins is about seventy-five, and it is believed that as many more are still in the ruins. They are mostly those of the occupants of the family circle.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* furnishes the following in advance of publication:

The work of identifying the dead will be difficult, for most of them are burned beyond recognition. The only mode of identifying will be by the personal property found attached to the bodies. Thus far it is only evident that the FLAMES MADE COMMON HAVOC WITH MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Shortly before nine o'clock Rev. Father Hanley visited the theater, and among the bodies recognized was the brother of Father Kylie. Father Kylie was also present, and identified the body of his brother. The body was taken from the ruins charred and blackened beyond recognition. In the breast pocket of the coat were a number of cards bearing the name of Abraham Barrett in German text. Bodies are constantly being removed from the ruins and are taken to the Morgue as fast as possible. It is rumored that a number of the attaches of the theater are burned. It seems certain that Charles Lott and his son, who were stationed in the upper gallery, are among the lost. The actors and actresses escaped from the stage into Johnson street.

J. W. Thorp, stage manager, states that the fire occurred in this wise: A drop was ignited from a border light by some means inexplicable as one was guarded from the other. He immediately ordered stage carpenter Weaver and two supernumeraries to extinguish the flames, but the difficulty was to reach the part on fire. The stage carpenter, with the supernumeraries, essayed to effect the object by lowering the drop, and in so doing added fuel to the flames. The scene, the last in the play, embraced a ceiled apartment and the instant the burning drop came in contact with the inflammable ceiling it served to spread the existing flames in a flash, as though powder had previously been scattered about the scenery. The entire properties were in a blaze. The usual AVENUES OF ESCAPE WERE THUS SUMMARILY CLOSED at the rear, and an exit, if at all possible, had to be made by way of the box entrance. All except perhaps one or two thus escaped. It is now believed that the number of dead will be about one hundred and twenty-five.

The courts adjourned this morning without transacting any business. There is intense excitement in the city, and business was partially suspended. The Park Theater has been closed for the week. A meeting of the theatrical profession has been called for Thursday to concert measures for relief.

Hon. Henry C. Murphy, a distinguished citizen of Brooklyn and well known throughout the country, is among the missing.

Wagon loads of rough boxes are arriving in front of the theater, and corpses are placed in them and covered with tarpaulins and carried to the Morgue.

THE SCENE GROWS MORE TERRIBLE EVERY MINUTE.

Men and women are crowding around the station house and theater entrances, making inquires for missing friends. In some instances WHOLE FAMILIES HAVE PERISHED.

The bodies present every form of contortion, just as they stiffened in the last agony, when the floor gave way and they plunged down in the blinding smoke and flames. Arms and legs are bent and twisted in every way, hands are clenched and reach out as if grasping for help. The *Post* says at about eleven o'clock A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY was made. In the middle of what was the lobby of the theater lay an immense pile of rubbish, smouldering beams, fragments of girders and other things. This heap was nearly opposite the principal entrance to the auditory of the theater. Beyond it was another heap, marking the place where the stairs which led to the gallery fell. Under the heap first mentioned a dead body was found, and the firemen diligently prosecuted their search in this direction. With much labor some of the heaviest lumber was removed and a horible sight was revealed. Beneath that mound CORPSES LAY IN ROWS heaped one upon the other, packed together with fearful solidity, which told of the great pressure to which they had been subjected. How many lay there, what their sex or age, no man could tell; and at noon only guesses could be made.

Another actor, Claude Burroughs, is now reported missing. Thus far but three corpses have been identified—those of Hugh J. Dover and Nicholas Kylie, 117 Tillary street, and John Woods, 101 Fleet place.

The Brooklyn *Argus* states that up to one o'clock ninety-four bodies had been taken from the ruins, and others were still visible,

LYING IN LAYERS FOUR DEEP.

The Morgue is completely filled, and bodies are now carried to the old market building in Adams street. They cannot be recognized.

At two o'clock one hundred and fifteen bodies had been recovered, and there are probably as many more within the ruins. Some persons assert that no one in the upper gallery of the theater escaped. The last man that left the stairs before they fell says behind him was a helpless, half-suffocated crowd.

On Washington street is a line of horses and wagons, ready to remove bodies. Great crowds of persons are gathered in the neighborhood of the Morgue to identify missing relatives and friends.

THEIR LAMENTATIONS ARE TRULY PITIFUL.

It required a force of police to keep them from crowding over each other.

The actors themselves had great difficulty in effecting their escape. Going to the back of the stage, their advance was cut off by the flames that played around the usual place of egress, and struggled from beyond to burst open the door. Miss Claxton, another lady, Mr. Matthews and another gentleman succeeded in entering the dark underground passage way to the box office, and saved themselves with difficulty. Stuart Campbell, short hand reporter on the *Commercial Advertiser*, is among the victims, also police officer Patrick Keon.

Up to this hour (2:40 P. M.), one hundred and thirty bodies have been removed, and others are still in the ruins.

BROOKLYN, December 6, 4 P. M.—One hundred and seventy-five bodies have been taken from the ruins of the theater. The ruins are still burning, making the work of removing the bodies very difficult.

FLAGS ARE AT HALF-MAST throughout the city, and the theaters draped in mourning.

A Later Account.

Horror upon horror accumulated as the day advanced. Corpse after corpse, charred and blackened, was passed out, and still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish. As the number mounted up to 150 to 160, the belief that the number would reach over 200 grew into a certainty, and finally, at half past four, the two hundred bodies were removed. Some were found with limbs and hands burned off, and nothing left but a ghastly, blackened trunk. At five o'clock the number had reached 220—twenty bodies taken out in half an hour. A look into the pit at this time still showed a considerable pile of corpses lying crosswise, like sticks of wood, and there were apparently still fifty or sixty corpses remaining. This was in the cellar under the inner vestibule, from where all the bodies taken out to-day were removed. They lay in a pile apparently where they had been pitched into the cellar when the floor and stairway gave way.

As night approached, two calcium lights were placed in position, and the work of removing the ghastly forms of the dead, made more so by the light, was continued. They were under the galleries, but no estimate could be made of the number. The charred remains of the victims were taken out in front and rear of the theater, and rapidly loaded in boxes and placed upon the undertaker's wagon; still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish.

When the panic occurred on the main floor of the theater, Thomas Rochford, the chief usher of the establishment, was in the lobby. The performance was almost over, and he was about making arrangements for the departure of the audience. At the cries of fire, he rushed into the auditorium, and taking in the terrible situation, endeavored to quiet the people who were about him. Seeing they were too thoroughly alarmed, he ran to the doors leading into Flood's alley, which connects Johnson street and Myrtle avenue, and opened them so that the people might escape in that way. This diverted many from seeking to escape through the main entrance. All who were on the right hand side of the parquette and balcony escaped through those doors. The opening of the doors created a tremendous draught, which so increased the flames that the players were compelled to abandon the stage and escape as best they might. They would have remained there to the last, but seeing that it was now a question of life and death they retreated. The flames shot out on all sides of the stage and enveloped the proscenium, and the smoke began pouring in volumes to the parquette. Studley and Murdoch were the last to leave. Probably not more than five minutes elapsed between the beginning of the panic and the complete envelopment of the stage and parquette in flames. By this time nearly all those in the lower part of the house had escaped. The crowd from above came pouring down into the lobbies, which were soon densely crowded. The stairways were choked up, and there seemed to be no way in which they could be relived. Many succeeded in escaping by the regular means of egress into Washington street, but that staircase was also soon crowded and escape by that way was next to impossible. The greatest loss of life must have been among those in in the family circle or top gallery. Those who happened to be seated near the doors succeeded in gaining the stairways and lower part of the house, but there were many who got no further than the second floor, where they died. The flames made such rapid headway that the floors fell in before assistance could reach them. The shrieks of women and shouting and imprecations of men, and the pitiful cries of children were heard below, but there was no human relief for them. It was a heartrending situation; to have beings perish almost in sight of their fellows is something terrible beyond description.

Although the fire originated on the stage, the loss of life among the theatrical company was not so extensive as might have been imagined. Two lives were lost—two young men in the flower of their professional life—Harry S. Murdoch and Claude Burroughs. These two young men were playing respectively *Pierre*, the cripple, and *Picard*, valet to the *Chevalier*. At the moment when the fire was discovered, Murdoch was before the curtain playing with Miss Kate Claxton. As soon as the panic occurred and a general rush was made to escape, Murdock and Burroughs ran to their dressing rooms to get clothes to wear in the street, their garments deing very scanty in the play. Their dressing rooms were on the same side of the stage and right wing, as viewed from the auditorium, and consequently furthest from the stage door, even had that means of exit not been locked by the panic-stricken janitor. The dressing-rooms were arranged in tiers, approached by a narrow stairway, which led up to the painter's bridge, which spans the stage. Murdoch's room was on the second tier, and Burroughs' on the third. Before they emerged the staircase was one sheet of flame, so eagerly and rapidly did the fire do its work. All chance of retreat cut off, the unfortunate men were driven back by the roaring flames step by step, till, supposing in the agony of their peril that by some chance a means of descent from the other side of the bridge might offer, they scrambled to the trembling structure. Here they were last seen by J. H. Studley, a member of the company, who had left his dressing room a few seconds before them and fought his way through the flames to a place of comparative safety, from which he was enabled to make his escape. Once on the bridge, their position was hopeless. They could not descend by the way they came up, and there was no other means of escape but to leap.

At half-past ten o'clock this evening the bodies of the two men were digged from the ruins, and both were identified by remnants of the dresses worn on the stage. Only the trunk of Murdock remained. There were 1,200 persons in the theater, 500 in the galleries.

This evening, notwithstanding the popularity of "Miss Multon," the latest play at the Union Square Theater, the proprietors ordered that the theater be closed and a placard, draped in mourning, was placed at the entrance, stating that in consequence of the terrible disaster in Brooklyn, there would be no performance this evening.

At a late hour to-night 285 bodies had been recovered.

By the fire Kate Claxton loses $10,000, Ida Vernon $8,000, and Shook & Palmer, the lessees of the theater, $30,000.

The city authorities were in session today to make arrangements for the interment in Greenwood Cemetery of the dead not identified.

The *Times* says Fire Marshal Keady, who has made an exhaustive examination of the circumstances attending the fire, is of opinion that at least three hundred and fifty persons perished in the flames.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Increasing cloudiness, and areas of light rain, with temperature generally above freezing, south to west winds and slight changes in barometer.

The National Association of Shorthorn Breeders met in St. Louis yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Oregon Casts Her Vote for Hayes.

Gen. Garfield on Southern Outrages.

But a Fraction of the Truth Known.

VINDICTIVENESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

A Message from the President Laid on the Table.

Sherman's Able Speech in the Senate.

Departure of the House Investigating Committees.

Arrival of Prominent Pennsylvanians

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1876.

Oregon Votes for Hayes.

Dispatches received here from Portland, Oregon, say that the electors met and Mr. Watts, the ineligible elector, failing to appear, proceeded to fill the vacancy under the following provision of the State law in regard to electors: If there shall be any vacancy in the office of elector occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend or otherwise, the electors present shall immediately proceed to fill by *viva voce* and plurality of votes such vacancy.

General Garfield on Louisiana Bulldozing.

General Garfield, in speaking of his visit to New Orleans, says in regard to the outrages committed upon Republicans in the South, that he at one time believed with many others in the North that the accounts were very much exaggerated; but now is convinced that but a fraction of the truth is known. He says that the action of the Returning Board will stand the strictest scrutiny, and the Republicans can go before the country with perfect confidence that they will be sustained.

The Vindictiveness of the House Democrats.

The action of the House, in tabling the message of the President and accompanying letter of Senator Sherman, was not unexpected by the Republicans. The manner in which it was done, and the unrebuked rounds of applause from Democrats which greeted the speech of Wood, of New York, were but a faint outburst of the vindictive spirit which actuates the Democratic majority, and which will, judging from their threats, assume a more serious form before the election complications are over. Republicans are satisfied that the letter has been put upon the record, and consider the action of the President as a sagacious move. Senator Sherman's review in the Senate on the situation in Louisiana, and the action of the Returning Board, was a masterly effort, and was listened to with marked attention, even by Democrats. He said to-night that he was satisfied to rest the Louisiana case with the people; that amid the greatest excitement and even personal danger, the Returning Board of Louisiana acted with a fairness and discretion hardly to be expected under the circumstances.

The House Whitewash Committees.

The special House committees to investigate the elections in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana met to-day, organized and laid out a programme. The former started to-night, and the last two will start to-morrow. It is proposed to make investigation of the action of the returning boards, and to take testimony in the bulldozed sections. It is expected that the committees will be absent six weeks.

Arrivals of Pennsylvanians.

Governor Hartranft, Secretary of State Quay, Surveyor of the Port Rutan and A. B. Boger, elector from the Beaver district, arrived here to-night to look over the situation. William Cameron, brother of Senator Cameron, one of the electors, and chosen as bearer of the vote of the electoral college of Pennsylvania, is expected here with the vote on Friday.

THE CAPITAL.

The House Democratic Caucus

TURNED INTO AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

They Don't Know What to Do About Grant's Last Message.

They Propose to Elect Tilden March 3d,

But by What Course of Law They Can't Tell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1876.

Democratic Indignation Meeting.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus this afternoon immediately after adjournment. The proceedings were more in the character of an indignation meeting over the march made upon them in the Republicans getting the President's communication and Sherman's letter on the record. An advisory committee, of which Hewitt was made chairman, was appointed to lay down a line of action, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow. There was some talk of impeachment of the President. Such a course did not meet with general approval.

The Oregon Electors.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, received a dispatch to-night that the Governor had decided not to grant a certificate to Watts nor the Democratic elector, that the electors met and cast three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Governor Hayes' Position.

General Garfield, speaking of his recent visit to Governor Hayes, says that he manifested the greatest calmness; that he said that he had no wish to fill the office of President if it were not allotted to him by a fair vote; that he carefully investigated every varying phase of the contest, and has received from every quarter all the information bearing on the complicated questions which have arisen, and has studied them with great care. He spoke as if he appreciated the gravity of the situation, and said that he would perform his full duty in the emergency, whatever might be the consequence or personal danger.

Desperation of the Democracy.

The result of the vote in the three disputed States gives great satisfaction to Republicans. The Democrats show evident signs of dejection, and are casting about for some method of still defeating the will of the people. A prominent Democrat to-night expresses the opinion, which he states was the view of many members of the House, that after the return of the special committees, they will contest the question of Hayes' election on the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and on the 3d of March proceed to the election of Tilden; but by what course of law they are at a loss to state. They are evidently in a desperate strait, and are resolved on desperate methods.

Bulletin of Steinway Sales, No. 85, Reported by H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood Street.

Miss A. Alexander, a Steinway square piano.

James Irwin, Esq., a Steinway square piano.

Miss Annie J. Hope, a Steinway square piano.

J. S. P. Delo, a Steinway square piano.

Rev. G. W. Cranage, a Steinway square piano.

William Smith, Esq., a Steinway square piano.

Professor J. Porter, Professor of Music at Washington Seminay, a Steinway square piano.

William Harbaugh, Esq., Sewickley, a Steinway square grand piano.

John McDonald, Esq., a Steinway upright piano.

Joseph Smith, Esq., a Steinway square piano.

J. B. Barbour, Esq., a Steinway square piano.

No person of taste or judgment will think of buying any other than a Steinway piano. Most of our best and most cultivated families would be ashamed almost to have any other than a Steinway seen in their parlors, while the truly economical people prefer them because they are the cheapest pianos in the long, inasmuch as they outwear any two others. H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, the sole agents, have a splendid stock of holiday Steinway pianos just arriving, and which they offer on easy terms and at reduced rates.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Senator Sherman's Letter to Grant

Concerning the Election in Louisiana.

The President Sends It to Congress.

A SICKENING DOSE FOR DEMOCRACY.

Why the Returning Board Was Created.

Colored Republicans Have No Chance at an Election.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The following is the message which the President sent to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter, accompanied by testimony, addressed to me by Hon. John Sherman and other distinguished citizens, in regard to the canvass of the vote for electors in the State of Louisiana.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1876.

The letter transmitted by the President is as follows:

To the President of the United States:

In pursuance of your request that several of the undersigned should proceed to New Orleans and there witness the canvass of the Returning Board of the State of Louisiana of the votes cast in that State for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, we have performed that duty, and now most respectfully report that on our arrival in that city we found several gentlemen, who came representing Republican State organizations, who have throughout co-operated with those who went at your request, and whose names are also appended to this communication. Between the gentlemen representing the Democratic party and ourselves a correspondence in writing ensued, a copy of which is appended hereto. Reference to it will disclose that a conference with us for the purpose of exercising an influence upon the Returning Board was declined, upon the ground that the only duty devolving upon us was to attend before the board, carefully note its proceedings, and finally to report a faithful history thereof, with such opinions concerning the same as truth and justice should demand. Such report we are now able to present, and we take pleasure in stating that our ability to do so is due to the exercise of a courtesy and kindness by the Returning Board which entitle its members not only to our thanks, but to that confidence which a just public extends towards every tribunal which desires that all its proceedings should be duly presented to public scrutiny. It was our earnest wish that this publicity should be attained, but we should have felt a delicacy in requesting any privilege not in harmony with the usage of the board. We were, however, relieved from all embarrassment by the receipt of its formal invitation, hereto annexed, delivered to us and to the gentlemen who attended at the request of the Chairmen of Democratic committees, inviting the attendance of five gentlemen from each delegation as spectators and witnesses of the proceedings of the board, and this invitation was accompanied with an offer to furnish stenographic reporters, selected by each committee, to be present and make a full report of all the proceedings and testimony, and to secure the daily publication thereof by the press. The undersigned made arrangements for that purpose with the proprietors of one of the daily newspapers printed in New Orleans, and thus, perhaps, there and elsewhere have been enabled to give such proceedings and testimony the widest circulation. In justice to the board, it should also be stated that this privilege was freely accorded by its members, without solicitation, and that they cordially united with us in the desire to have all their proceedings published throughout the country. The scrutiny invited by the board has been constantly exercised: day by day, both committees have been in attendance before the board with their stenographic reporters, and in addition a privilege tendered to both committees of inviting gentlemen from States other than Louisiana has been several times availed of.

As the returns were opened, whether contested or not, the papers inclosed have been freely tendered to the committees for examination, and have usually been carefully inspected; and as a means of detecting any possible changes in returns after leaving their respective parishes, both committees were furnished by their respective parties with statements of the vote as claimed by them respectively, that by comparison it might be known if any alteration had been made in the returns to be passed upon by the board, with which statement the returns usually agreed. Whenever it was known to the board that a return was to be contested, the attorneys for the candidates interested were sent for to be present at the ceremony of opening, and when such knowledge was attainable only by inspection of the inside of the package containing such returns, these attorneys were invited to be present before any action was taken upon it. There were thus secured in the manner mentioned publicity of all proceedings of the board, the most careful scrutiny of every package of returns by it opened, and an opportunity for candidates insisting upon the validity of the returns to appear personally and by counsel before the board, in many instances before the returns were opened, and in every instance before action was taken upon them. It has been believed quite unusual to give such full and widespread publicity to the proceedings of a returning board, nor do we think that better means for permanently recording every word and act of its members while engaged in the discharge of their duties could have been afforded than we enjoyed.

Having thus presented a statement of the means accorded of witnessing the canvass, it may be well to state briefly the causes which led to the creation of such a board in Louisiana, and to call attention to the statute which devolves on it powers and duties of great public importance. The white people of that and other Southern States had, by their rebellion, forfeited all right to representation in Congress or to any participation in the Government of the Union, and had been compelled, as a condition of resuming their former political rights, to assent to the constitutional amendments by which, in hostility to their will, those who had been but late their slaves were made citizens; and although it was their duty to submit to this political reorganization, the annals of the South, and especially of Louisiana, disclose a widespread and persistent determination of its ruling white people to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise by the colored race, except subject to their will. This was manifested by violence, outrages and murders perpetrated in that State just preceding the Presidential election of 1868. They will be found stated in various Congressional reports. From these it appears that over two thousand persons were killed, wounded and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks of the Presidential election of that year; that half the State was overrun by violence, midnight raids, secret murders and open riots, which kept the people in constant terror, until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and the election was then carried by the Democracy. The parish of Orleans, which contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 of whom were colored, and which in the spring had given 13,973 Republican votes, in the fall cast for General Grant but 1,178—a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, filling New Orleans with scenes of blood, and Ku-Klux notices were scattered throughout the city, warning colored men not to vote. In the parish of Caddo there were 298 Republicans who, in the spring of 1868, carried the parish, which in the fall gave to General Grant but one vote, and there also bloody riots occurred. In the parish of St. Landry, the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes, and in the spring of that year carried it by 678 votes, whilst in the fall not a vote was cast for General Grant, whilst for Seymour and Blair the Democrats cast the full vote of the parish, 4,787 votes, and there occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Ku-Klux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from jail and shot, and a pile of twenty-five dead bodies was found buried in the woods. Having thus conquered the Republicans, and killed and driven off their white leaders, the masses were captured by the Ku-Klux, marked with badges of red flannel, enrolled in clubs, led to the polls and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, after which they were given certificates of that fact.

These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who, but a few years before, had obtained the mercy of a Government under whose laws the black Republican and white Democrat were entitled to equal protection. It was but natural and just that the colored race should unite with and cling to the party to whose principles they owed freedom and protection, and this seems to have marked their political course from the time they were given the elective franchise; and their history in Louisiana has but illustrated this, whenever they have been left free to vote as they pleased. Until a radical change could be effected in the nature and purposes of those who had been their owners, and who repudiated the idea of being placed upon terms of civil equality with them, it was evident that a fair election could not be held in the parishes containing any considerable majority of colored votes, and hence the act of 1870, acquiesced in by both political parties, and amended in 1872, was passed, creating a returning board, authorized to sit in New Orleans, having supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and authorized, if convinced that riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery or corrupt influences had prevented voters from registering, or had materially interfered with the purity or freedom of the election at any poll or voting place, or had materially changed the result of the election, to exclude the votes cast at such polls or voting places from the final count. This law, with some amendments not materially changing its nature, is that under which the present Returning Board of Louisiana is now organized and sits. That some such independent tribunal was necessary for the protection of the legal voter, and as a check upon the violence and intimidation which had before prevailed throughout the State, no one can deny.

It will be seen, when the statute organizing this board and defining its duties is examined, how inadequate are its provisions to afford full relief against the wrongs it was designed to prevent. Thus, the powers of the board are limited to the rejection of votes polled for causes stated, whilst it cannot in any case add to the returns votes which would have been polled but for the intimidation, violence, &c., mentioned. To illustrate, the undersigned will refer to the five parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse and Ouachita, which appear, as the evidence discloses, to have been especially selected for the perpetration of such violence and intimidation as should be necessary to prevent Republicans from casting any considerable vote in either. In each and all of these there is a large Republican majority. In all of them the white voters registered for this year numbered 5,134, the colored 13,244—a majority of 8,110. If by intimidation and violence the Democrats could secure in each of these parishes a majority, an immense gain would thus be achieved; for if the board should upon the canvass reject the vote of all, it would be powerless to administer that complete justice which would consist only in declaring for the Republicans such a majority in each parish as, but for intimidation and violence, would have been cast for their candidates. The law, therefore, in this but provides a partial and inadequate remedy for grave wrongs from which the colored people and white Republicans of Louisiana have long suffered, and when the proof taken by the board is examined and weighed, it will be found, as we believe, that the returns by it excluded for the causes mentioned are generally from polling places which, but for intimidation, violence, outrage and murder, would have given Republican majorities, thereby greatly increasing that declared by the board. In considering its powers and duties, this important feature of the law should be borne constantly in mind; for whilst that tribunal may, upon proof and in the exercise of judicial discretion, reject votes for the causes mentioned, it cannot upon so doing return any not actually cast. It will, therefore, readily occur to any one that a careful selection of political managers of certain parishes known to have large Republican majorities for scenes of intimidation and violence, in the belief that other parishes within the State would enable them to carry it for their party, even should their majorities in the parishes thus selected be rejected, might well be a favorite method for achieving success, and as we proceed it will be apparent that such was the mode adopted to carry Louisiana for the Democratic party. Whilst from the very nature of the mischief to be remedied the law could but partially repair it, the statute under which the board acts is so framed as to prohibit the rejection of the votes cast at any poll or place of voting unless certain solemn formalities are first complied with, which must be supplemented by the testimony of witnesses. The statute organizing the board declared, in substance, "that whenever from any poll or voting place, there shall be received by the board the statement of any supervisors of registration or commissioner of election, confirmed by the affidavits of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences, which prevent or tend to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such polls, the board shall proceed to investigate the facts, and if, from such statements and affidavits, they shall be convinced that such causes did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of such election, or prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from voting to materially change the result of the election, then such vote shall be canvassed and compiled; but if they are not thus freely convinced, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to that end shall have power to send for persons and papers, and if after examination the board shall be convinced that such acts of violence, intimidation, &c., did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll, or did prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then the board shall not canvass or compile the votes of such poll but shall exclude it from their returns."

Nothing can be more simple, more just, than these provisions. They are, for the reason before stated, inadequate to secure the administration of a complete remedy, for it may be fairly said that if by reason of violence and intimidation committed in the interest of a political party the adherents of another are restrained from voting through fear, an equitable remedy, if practicable, for the outrage would be to count in favor of the injured every vote they lost. The ascertainment of this being, however, difficult, the statute of Louisiana has provided only for the rejection of votes, and it is worthy of remark that the most flagrant cases submitted to the board have, as proven, occurred in parishes where the Republican registered vote, which would undoubtedly have been cast but for intimidation and violence, largely exceeded the registered vote of the Democratic party.

We have thus alluded to some of the causes which led to the creation of this board, and have also called attention to its duties, and the proof upon which it is authorized to act. It is a tribunal established by the laws of Louisiana, entirely independent of the laws of any other State or of the United States. It is empowered, among other things, to canvass and finally determine the number of votes legally cast for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, but in the discharge of that duty it acts exclusively under authority of the laws of that State, the Constitution of the United States having declared that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." Not only is the action of this board independent of State or national laws, other than those of Louisiana, but its determination as to the votes cast and candidates elected is final and substantially conclusive, as appears from a decision of the Supreme Court of that State, reported in the 25th volume of Louisiana annual reports, where the court, at page 268, says: "No statute conferring upon the courts the power to try cases of contested elections or title to office authorizes them to revise the action of the Returning Board. If we were to assume that prerogative, we should have to go still further, and revise the returns of the supervisors of elections, examine the right of voters to vote, and, in short, the court would become in regard to such cases mere officers for the counting, compilation and reporting of election returns. The Legislature has seen proper to lodge the power to decide who has or who has not been elected in the returning board. It might have conferred that power on the courts, but it did not. Whether the law be good or bad, it is our duty to obey its provisions, and not to legislate."

It became our duty, immediately on arriving in New Orleans, to thoroughly understand the constitutional powers and duties of this board, and to examine with care the statutes under which it was bound to act; and enough has been written to show that a tribunal charged with such duties and invested with such powers, the members of which were originally appointed by the Senate, is entitled to the respect of all citizens, until it shall be forfeited by a violation of its judicial or ministerial obligations. The great national importance of the duties to be performed by the Board invested each member with much interest, and as many reports had been circulated concerning them, we were led to make some inquiry as to their individual history. Two of them, Hon. James Madison Wells, President of the Board, and General Thomas C. Anderson, next senior member, are Southern born, and of old and highly respectable families. The father of the former was Hon. Levi Wells, of the parish of Rapides, who, in 1812, represented it in the convention called to frame the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. The son received a liberal education, and was early engaged in the care of the planting and other interests of his father. He was a Union man from the time the war broke out, and although he suffered greatly by it in the loss of property, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union cause. Under Banks' reconstruction scheme he was chosen Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Hon. Michael Hahn, who was elected Governor, and upon the election of the latter to the Senate a year after, Mr. Wells became Governor of the State, to which office he was almost unanimously re-elected under the reconstruction plan of President Johnson. His experience in public life has been great and varied, and his capacity to discharge the duties assumed cannot be questioned.

General Anderson was born in Virginia, has resided in the parish of St. Landry for a period of some ten years, is a cousin of General Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the war, was educated a lawyer, is owner of and carries on several plantations, is widely known and highly respected throughout the State, has been intimately associated in the promotion of the social and industrial interests of his parish, and has represented it in both branches of the Legislature more than twenty years.

Mr. Casanave, the third member of the board, is a man of intelligence, of excellent character and business habits, not dependent on office for a living, not seeking it, but a well educated citizen, who has long conducted a prosperous and respectable business in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Kenner, the junior member of the board, is a young man, born and reared in the city of New Orleans, intelligent and active, who was for some time in charge of the Street Commissioner's Bureau in the Department of Improvements.

We will now present such an outline of the proofs as disclose not only such violence and intimidation as prevented a fair election in several parishes and at many polls, but disclose also that these grave offenses were committed in pursuance of a preconcerted and settled plan formed by the Democratic leaders to prevent Republican voters from attending the polls, and that such unlawful purpose was so effectually accomplished as not only to interfere with the purity and freedom of the election, but materially to change its result. To illustrate how carefully the political campaign was considered, and the plan mentioned contrived by the leaders of the Democratic party, it is instructive to refer to a circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee at New Orleans, marked "confidential," and signed by S. W. Patten, President, and P. J. Sullivan, Secretary, intended for circulation in each parish, and recommending the formation of ward clubs therein. These circulars urged that "in conversation no gloomy forebodings should be indulged in, and that the result of the election should be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have means of carrying the election and intend to do so. But be careful and say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character." The circular also recommends that there should be frequent meetings of all the clubs to be formed, and that they occasionally form at their several places of meeting and proceed thence on horseback to a central rendezvous, stating that "proceedings of this character would impress the negro with a sense of your unity and strength;" and it further recommended that on the day of election, at each polling place there should be affidavits prepared to the effect that "there has been no intimidation and no disturbance on account of any efforts by the Democratic Conservative party to prevent any one from voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Thus carefully guided from the central Democratic authority by this secret and confidential circular, urged to impress on the timid blacks by horseback processions a sense of the united strength of their former masters, and warned to prepare blank affidavits in advance that no terrorism had been exercised, the next and not least important part of the scheme of these leaders was to select parishes where, "having the means to carry the election and intending to use them," as stated in the circular, they could do so with most effect.

There were in the State of Louisiana on the day of election 92,999 white registered voters, and 115,310 colored—a majority of the latter of 22,314. It was well known that if left free to vote uninfluenced by violence or intimidation, the blacks would be almost unanimously Republican, and that with the white Republican vote its majority would be about equal to that above indicated. The plan appears to have been to select for purposes of intimidation and violence as few parishes as possible, for in forty of fifty-seven parishes where these were not employed, the Republican majority was six hundred, but to select those in which the colored vote, as compared with the white, would be large unless unlawfully prevented; for in so doing it might be expected that should any majority they could thus obtain in such parishes be rejected, they would nevertheless attain their purpose by the suppression of a large Republican vote. In pursuance of this plan five of the parishes selected in which the greatest violence and intimidation were practiced were East and West Feliciana, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrages so prevailed during and preceding the election as substantially to prevent any Republican vote; East Baton Rouge, which borders on the southern portion of East Feliciana; Morehouse, which adjoins the State of Arkansas, and Ouachita, which adjoins and lies directly south of Morehouse. The geographical position of these five parishes was well suited to the purpose to be attained, for it was easy for the members of clubs to be formed therein, and who usually perpetrated their outrages with masked faces, to pretend that they were committed by border ruffians from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages had been perpetrated. The location of these five parishes was not, however, better suited to the plan to be accomplished than was the great disproportion existing therein between the number of white and colored votes. The former numbered but 5,134, the latter 13,244—a majority of the latter equal to more than one-third of the entire majority of the colored voters in fifty-seven parishes of the State.

The returns of the votes actually cast in these five parishes suggest that the clubs to whom was assigned the task of securing Democratic majorities therein had performed their work of violence and intimidation effectually, whilst the proof discloses, brief summaries of portions of which are hereto annexed, that, where violence and intimidation were insufficient, murder, maiming, mutilation and whipping were resorted to. Instead of a majority of 6,660 or 7,000 which the Republicans should have had in these parishes upon a fair election, there was actually returned to the Returning Board a Democratic majority for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, Morehouse and Ouachita of 3,878, and in East Feliciana, where registered colored voters number 2,127, not a Republican vote for elector was cast. In East Baton Rouge, containing 3,552 colored voters and but 1,801 whites, the Democrats claim a majority of 617, which, but for the rejection of several polls by the commissioners and supervisors of election, would have been returned to the Returning Board as votes actually cast. If to the Democratic majority from the four parishes as above stated we add the 617 thus claimed and insisted upon before the Returning Board, a Democratic majority of 4,489 is the result of an election in five parishes containing 13,244 colored Republican and 3,134 white Democratic voters. The conclusion that intimidation and violence alone could have produced this is almost irresistible, and that such influences were employed, and were supplemented by murder when that was thought necessary, is established by the proofs already referred to. It but confirms this conclusion to refer to the vote cast in these five parishes in 1874, when no special motives existed for the use of cruel means to influence the election. The Republican majority therein was then 3,979. A result so suggestive of violence and intimidation was obtained by means the most terrible and revolting. Organized clubs of masked and armed men formed, as recommended by the Central Democratic Committee, rode through the country at night, marking their course by whipping, shooting, wounding, maiming, mutilation and murder of defenseless women and children, whose houses were forcibly entered whilst they slept, and as their inmates fled through fear, the pistol and the rifle, the knife and the rope were employed to do their horrid work. Crimes like these, testified to by scores of witnesses, were the means employed in Louisiana to elect a President of the United States.

The members of the board, acting under oath, were bound by law, if convinced by the testimony that riot, tumult, acts of violence or armed disturbances did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at any poll or voting place, or did materially change the result of the election thereat, to reject the votes thus cast and exclude them from the final return. Of the effect of such testimony the board was the sole and final judge, and if, in reaching a conclusion, it exercised good faith and was guided by an honest desire to do justice, its determination should be respected, even if upon like proof a different conclusion might have been reached by other tribunals or persons. To guard the purity of the ballot, to protect the citizen in the free and peaceful exercise of his right to vote, to secure him against violence, intimidation, outrage and especially murder, when he attempts to perform this duty, should be the desire of all men and the aim of every representative government. If political success shall be obtained by such violent and terrible means as were resorted to in many parishes of Louisiana complaint should not be made if votes thus obtained are denounced by judicial tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

[Signed] JOHN SHERMAN, Ohio.
E. W. STOUGHTON, New York.
J. H. VANCE, New York.
EUGENE HALE, Maine.
J. A. GARFIELD, Ohio.
W. D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania.
COURTLAND PARKER, New Jersey.
SIDNEY CLARK, Kansas.
J. C. WILSON, Kansas.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton's Incendiary Speech.

I Will be Governor of the People of South Carolina, or They Shall Have a Military Government.

Once More the Supreme Court Steps on the Scene,

And Proclaims the Democratic Rump the Legal House.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Wade Hampton, in his speech in Columbia last night, said to the people: "I am supported by the property owners of the State, and by good men of all classes. Two months ago I said I would submit my claims before the people of South Carolina, and if elected Governor, that by the eternal God, I would have my place; since when, in spite of frauds and falsehoods, and all the powers of the State government and bayonets of President Grant, I have been, by 75,000 white men and 17,000 colored men, chosen to be Governor of the State of South Carolina, and Governor I will be. The ballot-box has announced the verdict of the people, and I will be their Governor or they shall have a military government."

COLUMBIA, December 6.—The Democratic House is in session in Carolina Hall, and has just sworn in another member who deserted Mackey's House, making sixty-three, being a constitutional quorum holding certificates from the Board of Canvassers.

The Supreme Court has decided the Democratic House to be the legal House of Representatives, and will issue a mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to turn over the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to Speaker Wallace. The Democrats are jubilant over these events.

The Mackey House passed the bill to third reading allowing the Governor to be sworn in by any officer qualified to administer an oath. The law requires the Chief Justice to perform that duty. The Democratic House is in session at Carolina Hall. After swearing in the sixty-third member, who deserted the Mackey House, giving them a constitutional quorum, they appointed a committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the legality of elections in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. Adjourned.

FLORIDA.

Republicans Make a Clean Sweep

Hayes' Majority 930---Republican Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Two Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The following is received:

TALLAHASSEE, December 6.—The count is just finished. Hayes' majority is 930. The Republicans elect Governor, Lieutenant Governor and both members of Congress. All is quiet.

[Signed] LEW WALLACE.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A Tallahassee dispatch says that Mr. Pasco, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, telegraphed to Speaker Randall, yesterday, to hurry the committee up, as important witnesses were in the city, and could only be held for a few days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The telegraph line to Tallahassee is down. Business is sent from Tallahassee by special messenger to Monticello, distant twenty-two miles, and thence telegraphed north.

The following was received this morning:

TALLAHASSEE, December 6.—*To Hon. Z. Chandler, Washington*: Hayes' majority 930. Stearns' majority 300 less. Both Republican Congressmen elected.

[Signed] W. E. CHANDLER.

Attorney General Taft received the following:

TALLAHASSEE, December 6.—*To Hon. A. Taft*: We have the Republican electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and one member of Congress.

[Signed] T. W. OSBORNE.

JACKSONVILLE, December 6.—*Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue*: Hayes' majority 930. In all of the most important points the board were unanimous.

[Signed] A. A. KNIGHT, Collector.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 6.—A special from Tallahassee says the testimony and argument being closed at eleven o'clock on Monday, the board commenced canvassing the returns in secret session. At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning it was rumored that the Republicans had carried the State, and shortly after a squad of United States troops, under a commissioned officer, was stationed in the capitol grounds. At two o'clock this morning the board adjourned, and announced the Hayes electors elected by 946 majority. These returns defeat Drew by twenty-four votes, but will leave the Democrats a majority of five on joint ballot in the Legislature. Colonel Cocke refused to sign the certificates of the Hayes electors, and entered a protest against the action of the other two members of the board. He then issued certificates of election to the Democratic electors, who met and cast their votes for Tilden, relying on the people and Congress to sustain their action. There is much suppressed indignation among the people, though there are no indications of violence.

Republican Victory in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., December 6.—The official canvass of the votes polled in New Mexico at the recent election gives Romero, Republican, for Congress, 9,591; Raldez, Democrat, 7,418; Romero's majority 2,173.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

James F. Pettit was elected President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange yesterday, W. B. Galbreth having declined the reelection.

Dr. J. C. Thomas, connected with the Mississippi Central Railroad, was shot and killed at Water Valley, Miss., last Saturday, by conductor Ligon. The latter was arrested. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

Pingree, Woods & Clark, dry goods jobbers, of Boston, announce their suspension. Their liabilities are not known.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Meetings of the Presidential Electors of the Various States Yesterday.

HARRISBURG, December 6.—The Pennsylvania electoral college met in the Senate chamber at one P. M., and was called to order by Hon. Charles Thompson Jones. Benjamin H. Brewster was chosen as President. Daniel J. Morrell being absent, Henry A. Boggs was selected as elector in his place. A committee waited upon the Governor and informed him of the organization, when he sent in his proclamation announcing the election of electors, and certificates to the convention. Messrs. Welsh and Tracey acted as tellers. Twenty-nine votes were cast for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and the same number for William A. Wheeler for Vice President. Wm. Cameron, of Union county, was selected as messenger to Washington with the vote. After the usual formalities of sealing up the vote, etc., the convention adjourned.

MONTPELIER, VT., December 6.—Aldrich, the contesting elector, appeared this morning; with counsel, before the electoral college. Counsel informed the college that Aldrich wished to take part in the deliberations, and to protest against Mr. Henry N. Sollace taking any part. Roswell Farnham objected to hearing outside parties, and the college proceeded to ballot. Aldrich offered his votes for Tilden and Hendricks, but it was refused. Five votes were declared for Hayes and Wheeler. Aldrich called the special attention of the Chairman to the fact that he offered his votes. George Nichols was appointed messenger to carry the vote to the President of the Senate. The college refused to hear anything from the counsel for Aldrich, and adjourned. Aldrich submitted a protest to the electors of Vermont against the action of the board in permitting Sollace to vote, and excluding him from voting. Aldrich asked Nichols to carry his vote to Washington, and was refused. He then appointed himself messenger, and signed his own certificate of the votes, which was in the common form, and gave Nichols notice he should go to Washington the same time he did, and present his votes, and fight it out in Congress. Aldrich has not been sworn in as elector.

PORTLAND, December 6.—Governor Grover to-day issued a certificate to two Hayes electors and one Tilden elector, Cronin. The two Hayes electors declined to meet with Cronin, whereupon the latter, who held all three certificates, appointed two Republicans to act in their places. The two whom he appointed met with him, received their certificates and then all voted for President—two for Hayes and Cronin for Tilden.

The *Bulletin* has the following special from Portland: A dispatch from Salem says the Secretary of State has given Cronin, the Democratic elector having the highest number of votes, a certificate. The two Republican electors refused to act with him, and assembled and supplied the vacancy. The Republicans voted for Hayes. Cronin appointed two Democrats to act with him, and cast the vote of the State for Tilden.

A *Post* special from Salem says: At noon to-day the Secretary of State delivered to E. A. Cronin, Democratic candidate for elector contesting the seat of J. W. Watts, Postmaster, a certificate of the appointment of electors, which is evidence that Governor Grover ousted Watts. The six electoral candidates then assembled in the committee room of the Senate Chamber. After half an hour one of the Republican electors, W. H. Odell, came out and went to the office of the Secretary of State to demand a certified copy of the certificates, for it seems the certificate included the name of Cronin, Democrat, and W. H. Odell and J. C. Cartwright, Republicans, and as the latter demanded to see and hold the certificate, and Cronin refused to let them have it, nothing could be done about it. At this time Cronin left the room where the electors were assembled, and took a stroll around town. Later, the story further goes on to state, when the electors met, Odell and Cartwright refused to act with Cronin, when he [Cronin] declared a vacancy and elected J. N. T. Miller and J. Parker to fill the places of the electors, and a vote being taken, Cronin voted for Tilden and Hendricks and the two others for Hayes and Wheeler. Cartwright and Odell first accepted the resignation of elector Watts, then elected him to fill the vacancy, and cast the vote of the State for Hayes and Wheeler. There is great excitement, and the Republicans are very indignant at the Governor's action.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—Later advices from Salem, Oregon, confirm the report that the Governor issued a certificate to Odell and Cartwright, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of the electors, and the Republicans refused to recognize him. Cronin then elected J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, Republicans, electors, and proceeded to cast the vote—two for Hayes and one for Tilden. The Republicans organized, Watts resigned, was at once reelected, and the votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their sworn statement and copies of the abstract of votes cast in the State, certified to by the Secretary of State's seal, were sealed and sent on. Intense excitement prevails, and an outbreak was expected by many who went to the State House prepared for any emergency. The Republicans are holding an indignation meeting to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 6.—The electors of this State met at Bristol, this afternoon, and cast four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Corliss declined the position of elector, and the vacancy was filled by electing W. S. Slater, who was also elected by the General Assembly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 6.—The Hayes electoral college met at noon and cast seven votes for R. B. Hayes for President, and seven votes for W. A. Wheeler for Vice President. C. C. Bowen was chosen President of the college. The Tilden electors are now in session.

COLUMBIA, December 6.—The Democratic electors met at twelve M., and after a long session cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and entered a protest in the mandamus case against the Secretary of State Hayne, compelling him not to deliver the election returns to Speaker Mackey, as the Supreme Court decided.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—The Presidential electors met at Jefferson City this afternoon and cast a solid vote for Tilden and Hendricks. General Frost, of the Third district of this city, the alleged ineligible elector, was not present, his place being filled by Legrand Atwood, his alternate. Charles G. Steeffel, Republican elector of the same district, was present and offered a certificate of the vote cast in the district, but it was tabled. E. V. Conway was selected as messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—The Hayes and Wheeler electors, bearing certificates from Governor Kellogg, met in the Senate Chamber. A unanimous vote was cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The Tilden and Hendricks electors, with certificates signed by John McEnery as Governor, met in the House of Representatives and voted unanimously for Tilden and Hendricks.

DENVER, COL., December 6, 1:40 P. M.—The Presidential electors for Colorado met here to-day, cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and appointed Otto Mears messenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The Republican electors met at Sacramento to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. General J. F. Miller was appointed messenger.

The Nevada electors met at Carson and voted for Hayes and Wheeler. R. M. Dagget was chosen messenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6.—The accounts as yet received here concerning the electoral vote of Oregon are conflicting. The *Daily Stock Exchange* extra this evening prints the following:

TRENTON, N. J., December 6.—The State electors met to-day and cast nine votes for Tilden and Hendricks. F. F. McNeely was appointed messenger.

DETROIT, MICH., December 6.—The electoral college of Michigan met at the State capitol at Lansing at noon to-day, all members present with one exception, Bennett Hanchett, of Saginaw. Daniel Crosswell was elected to fill the vacancy. The electoral votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, Delos Phillips being selected as messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO GAS FITTERS.—Any such having a first class stock of GAS FIXTURES, and wishing to trade for either PIANO or ORGAN, can find an opportunity for so doing by addressing LOCK BOX 332, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph Turnbull & Co. gave a note to John Stofft for $800, dated between 5th and 12th November, 1876, for 4 months. Parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as we will not honor same on maturity.
JOS. TURNBULL & CO.
Pittsburgh, December 7, 1876.

ART SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS of the Art Society are notified that the first Reception Meeting will be held at Art Gallery of Library Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, December 7.
By order of PRESIDENT.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling fruit and vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.
W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SWAN MILLS!

Made under Dickenson's New Process.

We offer this flour for the first time, and do not hesitate to say this is the Best Family Flour ever offered in this market. It is particularly suitable for cold weather. It will rise easily, and will make large, white loaves, that will not dry out. This flour is put up in Sealed Sacks. None genuine unless our name is on the sack or barrel.

Ask your grocer for this flour.

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MWS

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.
50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. MARKET & FERRY STS. BETWEEN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS.
BRASS AND IRON VALVES AND COCKS. LUBRICATORS, WHISTLES, TOOLS &c.
GUM HOSE AND PACKING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

131 WOOD ST.
McCORD & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ARE NOW OPENING IN THEIR Fur Department AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HUDSON BAY AND RUSSIAN SABLE SETTS, MINK SABLE SETTS, SQUIRREL SETTS,
FINE OTTER SACQUES, SEAL SKIN SACQUES, OTTER MUFFS AND BOAS, SEAL SKIN MUFFS AND BOAS,
AND ALL THE LOWER GRADES OF
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, all kinds of Fur Trimming for Cloaks, &c. Fur Gloves, Capes and Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. All kinds of Fur Robes.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $30,000. Only principals need apply. Address "MONEY," Commercial Office. TTH

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—For Pittsburgh property, a House in Philadelphia, with all modern improvements. Terms liberal. Address J. E. MITCHELL, 245 Pine street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION—AS SALESman or manager of grocery or produce business; can influence considerable trade; the best of reference given if required. Address BOX X, Commercial Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE HAD considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

DIVORCES FOR CITIZENS OF ANY State legally procured under a late law, for incompatability, &c. Residence or attendance at court not required. Fee after Divorce. Circulars free. REED'S AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, O. TTHS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen, at 285 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End: large grounds, with fruit trees, etc. Rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING OF 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, Commercial Office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing, in full name, "A. F.," Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 14 BY 24 IN. ENGINE, a 12 by 24 in., a 10 by 24 in., and an 8 by 12 in., second-hand, and will be sold cheap; also, a lot of Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and Belting, 10 second-hand Boilers, 8 new Engines of different sizes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—THE BEST AND cheapest paint in the market; is unequaled for painting cars, bridges, steamboat decks and hulls, roofs, iron, brick and wooden buildings, iron and tin work, &c., &c. Send for circular and price list. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST—A first class Circular Saw Mill in the Saginaw Valley for sale. Full equipment for railroad or water shipments. Planing Mill, with new machinery and new fixtures; three million feet of lumber, well assorted, on the yard. All offered for sale on easy terms. A splendid opportunity for Ohio or Indiana lumber dealers to secure a mill and manufacture their own stock. For particulars, apply to J. A. CLASSER, Indianapolis, Ind. TTHS

FOR SALE—72 ACRES OF LAND—LAYing very pretty in Beaver county, Pa.; good soil, well improved, watered and fenced; orchard, limestone and coal; good 2-story frame house and all necessary outbuildings; 2 miles from railroad station, 4 miles from Beaver Falls; 6 head of cows, pigs, harness, &c., &c.; hay, corn, oats and other grain; all the farming implements, &c., including everything, for $4,600, on easy payments. Possession given at once. Inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday at NO. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
FIFTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JOS A. BUTLER.
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1876 } $6,497,275.94.
S. S. CARRIER, Agent.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

I invite SPECIAL ATTENTION of Gentlemen to a Large Assortment of

Furnishing Goods,

Which are offered at LOWEST PRICES. Late Novelties, BOSOM SCAFS, CRAVATS, in Plain Black and Colors. STRAIGHT BLACK SILK TIES, a Specialty. Standing and Turn Down Linen Collars, New Shapes, just received. Linen Cuffs, Fine White Dress Shirts, Unlaundried Shirts, Boys' Shirts, Night Shirts.

UNDERWEAR.

White and Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers 50c, 75c and $1. Extra Good Values. Fine Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers 50 per cent. lower than ever before offered in this market. Heavy Russia Flannel (Mode and Scarlet) Shirts and Drawers. White and Scarlet Shaker Shirts and Drawers. Boys' White and Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

HOSIERY.

Cashmere, Merino, Cotton, Heavy Shaker Knit, Scotch Wool, Camel's Hair, Balbriggan, Cotton and Silk Half Hose, Plain Colors and Fancy Stripes.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Pocket Handkerchief, from 35c up. Hemstitched Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs in Blue, Cardinal, Brown and White. Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain, White and New Styles Colored Border, Plain Hemmed and Hand Stitch.

Fine Suspenders; Silk, Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas; Light Gum Overcoats; Scarf Pins and Rings; Spray Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons.

GLOVES.

Doeskin, Dog Skin, Fine Calf, Heavy Leather and Cloth Gloves, Lined and Unlined. Opera Kid Gloves, 2-Button, at $1 25.

We are still offering a few number of STAR SHIRTS at the reduced prices to close out. Also, extra bargains in Fine Fancy Shirts. Open on Saturday night till 8:30 o'clock.

HOLIDAY GOODS
FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.
Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.
TTH J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Offer to Wholesale Dealers a large and complete stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS!
AT THE
Lowest Prices!
110 MARKET STREET.

FALL AND WINTER SOAPS.
SARG'S VIENNA SOAP.
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SQUIRE'S TRUE GLYCERINE SOAP.
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LOW'S GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAPS.
LUBIN'S FINE FRENCH SOAP.
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SHAVING SOAPS, MUGS AND BOXES.
MANY OF THE ABOVE BRANDS CONTAIN OVER ½ PURE GLYCERINE.
SIMON JOHNSTON'S,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
1p Opposite Central Hotel.

J. D. Bernd & Co.,
Corner Fifth Ave. and Market St.
RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS,
STAW AND FELT HATS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
A full assortment constantly on hand, at Lowest Market Prices.
Velvets, Black Dress Silks & Kid Gloves.
1p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of
Lauderbach & Preston
is dissolved. All claims will be collected and debts paid by C. J. LAUDERBACH, 33 Water street.

F.G SMOKING TOBACCO! F.G
This Brand, unchanged in Standard and Quality, has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this Market by Wholesale Dealers.
TTHS

Richard S. Robertson, Jr., E. M.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Laboratory at Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Pa. City Office, No. 12 Smithfield Street.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

The call of our Democratic contemporary for a Tooley Street Convention appears to have subsided.

At last we are able to speak definitely in regard to the result of the Presidential election in Louisiana and Florida. Both States have voted for Hayes, and "our flag is still there."

Nothing so offends a Democrat's fine sense of justice and propriety as the alleged Republican habit of taking advantage of technicalities and fortuitous circumstances. And then there are Nebraska and Colorado!

The lesson of it is this: A party that is sustained by the churches and the schoolhouses never can be conquered in an age of progress; a party that has its foundations laid in sedition and fraud never can build a permanent supremacy upon occasional success.

Tilden has about reached the length of his tether. The New York courts have refused his application for further time in which to make answer in the railroad wrecking suit against him, and his cunning attempt to wreck the Presidency has also been brought to naught.

Captain McClellan, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, will in all probability lose his scalp. He firmly refuses to enter upon a war of technicalities, which is now the last resort of Tilden and his managers. The Captain's scrupulosity at once amazes and infuriates them.

The volume of our exports continues so great that further gold importations are looked for. As it is pressed on the market for currency, its price naturally depreciates. People who do not care to sell at the decline are now hypothecating it for currency. Gold would easily fall to 106–105 were the late arrivals from the Bank of England to be marketed.

It will doubtless be necessary for the President to call an extra session of the new Congress, immediately after the 5th of March; for it is apparent that the House will again, this winter, violate the law which provides that all the appropriation bills shall be reported immediately after or before the holiday recess, or within thirty days of the opening of the session.

We don't believe that the plot devised by Tilden, and of which Wade Hampton and the Supreme Court of South Carolina are the tools, for getting control of the Legislature of that State, appointing a new returning board, which will set aside all that has been done by its predecessor, and declare the election of the Tilden electors, will succeed. This, however, is undoubtedly the design of the conspiracy.

There is little question that Russia is really resolved on war, and that the talk about a conference is only to enable her to complete her military preparations. There is, however, less probability now than there was awhile ago, that England is to be drawn into it, unless it shall appear that the Czar is bent on the territorial dismemberment of Turkey, in which case British occupation of Constantinople may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

It is a curious and suggestive fact that the same classes of English people who sympathized with the Southern States in our civil war now sympathize with the Turks, and that the same public journals which were then violently in favor of the slaveholders of the New World are now equally violent in their defense of the slaveholders of the Old World. The aristocracy, with a few honorable exceptions, throws its entire influence into the scale in favor of Turkey.

The *Post* is vexing its righteous soul over what Hon. Russell Errett would have done had he been a member of the present House of Representatives, and what he will do when he takes his seat in the next Congress—all of which is sad, touchingly sad. It also bemoans the fact that the people of this State have driven from their Legislature the Democratic charlatans and incompetents who were spasmodically placed there, and predicts innumerable deviltries now since the "Ring" is once more in power. Let the "Only" be consoled:

"There is a calm for those who weep."

So far as the lower branch of Congress is concerned, it is already plain that there is going to be a stormy, angry session all winter, with the Democrats arrogant and aggressive. No Republican member can afford to absent himself, even for a day, except under pressure of the greatest necessity. Every man is imperatively needed at his post. A minority, alert, watchful and determined, has not infrequently prevented a majority from carrying out its designs—and, in the case of the present Democratic House, these are evidently of a very revolutionary and dangerous character.

The *Post* raves and foams over the action of the Returning Board of Louisiana in throwing out the vote from the bulldozed parishes of that State, notwithstanding that under the laws of the State the board was not only authorized but required to reject such polls if convinced that the result was affected by intimidation. That sheet may howl and fume to its heart's content, but the people are determined that an end shall be put to this species of "fair play" that always ends foul, and always plays into the hands of fraud and violence, and which has already struck justice dumb in this boasted land of freedom and law, and made us the mock of the nations of the earth.

The reactionists of the South in 1860 were defeated in the electoral college. The doctrine of State sovereignty did it. The popular majority was against Lincoln; the majority of the States in the electoral college was for him. It was because of this, and of the disappointed ambitions of the Southern leaders, who had hoped forever to keep their heel upon the North, that these conspirators of secession plotted to nullify the results of the vote of the electoral college, and determined to destroy the country which they could no longer control. The doctrine of State sovereignty has again, this year, defeated the same men, and the parallel between 1860 and 1876 is perhaps nearer than many like to think.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Quite recently the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois, in a case in which the important question of priorities between mortgages upon vessels and liens for supplies, materials, etc., furnished them in their home ports, was involved, decided adversely to the latter class of claims, the court holding that the lien of the mortgage outranked and was superior to that of persons furnishing materials, etc., to a vessel in her home port. The same question lately came before the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of New York; and now, in one of the suits, the court has written an opinion directly contrary to the decision of the Illinois court. The question, which is one of considerable interest to vesselmen, will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The crisis in South Carolina must come soon, if it comes at all. In all probability trouble would have arisen before now, except for the fact that there is not now sitting in the Presidential chair, commanding the military and naval forces of the United States, a weak, timid, vacillating Buchanan, afraid of his own shadow, but, instead, a man of iron will and nerve, whose bravery is only equaled by his determination, a second Jackson, who, "by the Eternal," will see to it that the Union is and shall be preserved. Nevertheless there are indications that the old secession element in that State is bent on plunging it into insurrection as dire as that which crowned their efforts in 1861. Fifteen years of braying in the mortar of adversity still finds them fools, and David must have had them in his prophetic eye. They forget that the black man is a free man, that Buchanan is in his grave, that Taney is no longer Chief Justice, and that in their own State the freedom of the ballot is no longer a matter of theory but a matter of fact.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Municipal indebtedness is a subject which deeply interests the public, and especially those owning property in our larger cities. The lengthy and carefully prepared article in the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from the pen of Hon. Charles Hale, has awakened fresh inquiry in regard to city indebtedness. The writer, while condemning all useless and unnecessary expenditures of the public funds, has the good sense not to join in the indiscriminate censure of all public improvements. It is the sham reformer who cries out against incurring any debt, or increasing that already incurred, regardless of the wants of a community. It may be some consolation to our own citizens to learn that Mr. Hale does not regard every municipal debt as an evil. The growth of cities in wealth and population is an important consideration, in determining the wisdom of going in debt for necessary improvements, and this without regard to whether the increase in wealth and population results from the improvement wholly or in part. The prosperous cities and towns, especially in the West, show a rate of increase that should tend, in large degree, to remove apprehension on account of their local debts, if they adhere to sound principles in the management of such debts. Statistics show that cities and towns whose growth has not already been arrested, double in wealth every twenty years. In the case of some cities the term is much shorter. A growing city, therefore, has in itself the means of reducing or paying off its indebtedness without grievously taxing its people; but a city that has ceased to prosper should not only be concerned about its debt, but should take prompt measures to extinguish it. Another point upon which Mr. Hale lays great stress is, whether municipal debts are incurred for productive or unproductive purposes. If for purposes of revenue from some genuine public improvement, the expenditures for which have been carefully measured, the obligation can scarcely be considered a debt. To this class belongs debts created for the construction of water works, with which the citizens of Pittsburgh have been made unpleasantly familiar during the past few years. On this subject Mr. Hale remarks:

> An ample supply of pure water is not so much a luxury as a necessity of modern civilized life; and for people living in cities such a supply cannot be obtained except by the construction of costly works, to bring the water from a distance and to distribute it among the houses of the city. The construction of such works may be undertaken by a private company of share holders, subscribing the necessary capital and looking to a profit on the investment. But a far more satisfactory method is the construction of the works by the municipal government itself.

The writer then cites instances to show the wisdom of borrowing money to construct water works, and adds that "it is almost superfluous to point out that the possession of a system of water works by any city or town is an object which justifies municipal expenditure to a certain degree, without reference to compensation in money derived from water rents." In many cities it is not deemed good policy to run the water works as a money making investment, but rather to furnish a full and adequate supply at such a rate as will be sufficient to cover current expenses and the interest on their cost. There are sanitary and other considerations connected with the water supply of cities, which go far toward justifying a liberal outlay in the construction of works; but, of course, no one will pretend to sanction needless or extravagant expenditures for this or any other purpose. The works should not, on the other hand, be so restricted as to prove inadequate to the public wants before the lapse of a decade, as that would be bad economy. The improvement should, as far as possible, be measured with the probable increase of population; and judged by this rule our own works, costly as they are, may not be pronounced so "extravagant," either in their cost or capacity, twenty years hence.

Leaving the subject of water works, Mr. Hale proceeds to discuss public improvements which are not sources of revenue, and holds that most of these—such as comprehensive systems of sewerage, street improvements, public parks, city halls, school buildings, etc.—should only be constructed after the money has been raised and appropriated, and not upon money obtained by issuing bonds. On the subject of making up yearly deficits by issuing new obligations, the following sensible remarks are made:

> No respectable process of reasoning can justify the borrowing of money by cities and towns to make good a deficit, originating apparently by accident, caused in fact by a neglect to assess in each year the full amount of tax required for current expenses, including with such expenses those which, although not exactly "ordinary," are such as ought to be covered by taxation as soon as they arise. Carelessness or neglect in this respect is the true origin of most municipal debts, as it is also of the indebtedness of many private individuals. Cities and towns drop accidentally into indebtedness in a similar way with still greater ease than individuals, because their credit enables them to borrow money without inconvenience to bridge over an emergency apparently temporary. There is always somebody very glad to take the town's note; and the manner in which municipal affairs are usually conducted contemplates the occasional borrowing of money for current expenses in anticipation of the current revenue.

The writer then discusses the institution of the sinking fund as a means of extinguishing municipal indebtedness, and does not agree with those financiers who hold that the theory upon which it has been founded has been exploded. It is a mistake, he says, to regard a sinking fund as a contrivance which will in itself extinguish a debt; a debt cannot be paid unless money is found somewhere for its payment. The sinking fund is merely a convenient piece of machinery by which whatever resources are possible for the payment of debt may be husbanded and rendered available to the greatest advantage; and he deems it quite possible to establish and maintain a sinking fund which shall prove adequate to extinguish any municipal debt the creation of which is justifiable.

In answer to a correspondent, we affirm our belief that the "race question" in the Southern States must be decided upon the broad principles of human liberty and human rights. The protection of the colored people of those States must not rest on a standing army or the administration of the Government by one party. They must be educated in their rights and taught to maintain them, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. There is a "higher law" which no government is strong enough to guarantee to its people, namely, the law of self-defense and self-protection. This is the law which should exert itself in the case of the colored race in the South, and until it does there will be no sure protection or "equality before the law" for the blacks. The moral force of this law of self-defense is the only safeguard of the citizen in a popular government such as ours. Without this the "Government" is powerless, because the people are the Government, and even free governments are not self-acting. There must be force somewhere. The American nation is a strong nation among the powers of the earth, simply because of its ability and disposition to "strike for its rights" upon provocation, and to strike hard. The American people first struck for their rights not as a government, but as individuals. They struck against wrongs and oppressions, and this spirit of self-defense finally crystalized into popular government, and the Republic was founded. But, unfortunately, it was part free and part slave. It took a long time for the moral force of enlightened public sentiment to gain the ascendency, and undo the mistake made by the founders of the Republic. But the time came, and the blacks were emancipated and made free citizens. Now everybody theoretically shares alike the burdens and the blessings of the Government. If any portion or class of the people are imposed upon or deprived of their rights by another class, the right to strike back is not only an inherent right, but a duty that the individual owes to himself and society. The law guarantees to individuals protection against highwaymen, but there is no law against shooting a highwayman if he stops you on the road. It is the fear of the latter unwritten law, which protects the citizen against highwaymen, however, more than the written law on our statute books, with the militia to back it. What the negro wants for his protection is education in the direction of self-protection. If it is necessary to kill a few "barbarians" in order to graduate the negro in this school, it would hardly be the fault of the latter. There is just one way, and only one, in which the chivalry of the South can be taught to respect the rights of Sambo, and that is to give those who follow the occupation of "nigger-hunting" to understand that it is exceedingly dangerous business. Let them understand once for all that they are liable to be shot for shooting, and the thing will stop. There is little more use talking of the "Government" protecting the colored people from being shot in the Southern States while they remain passive and inactive in their own defense, than that the Incas of Peru were protected against the oppressions of the Spaniards by the nations of the earth by the same policy. If there must be a "war of races," as some fear, let us have a fair, square, stand-up fight, where blows can be given as well as taken. There will be no war of races in the South unless the whites inaugurate it, and if there is a strong probability of somebody with a white skin getting hurt, the chances of war will be materially lessened.

THE "POST" AND THE TARIFF.

During the recent campaign the Pittsburgh *Post* claimed that Mr. Hopkins, its candidate for Congress, was as good a tariff man as Mr. Errett. As to the *Post* itself, if there was any political issue on which it had been consistent and had always been "orthodox" it was upon the matter of "prohibition" to Pennsylvania industries; ironclad protection, nothing else would suffice, nor would it be satisfied with anything short of it, out of regard for our business *men*. Mr. Hopkins was more advanced, if possible, upon this great issue than even the *Post*, frantic as was its zeal. Perhaps there could not be found anywhere, or in either party, more devoted apostles of the principle that Pennsylvania industries, come what might, should be protected. But the election is over, Mr. Hopkins is defeated, and, as we all along suspected, the cloven foot appears, although sooner than we anticipated. In yesterday's issue the *Post*, after alluding to the election of Mr. Randall as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and vaguely conjecturing as to what Mr. Errett might or might not have done, had he been a member, goes on to say:

> All this confirms what we have heretofore endeavored to impress on the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, that PROTECTION, IF IT EVER HAD, HAS NO LONGER ANY VITAL FORCE AS A PARTY PRINCIPLE. It has become a geographical or sectional issue with the planting and agricultural interests on one side and the mining and manufacturing on the other.

Let the business men of this city "stick a pin there!" The overshadowing question of protecting American industry, and more especially the mining and manufacturing interests of our State, is no longer a "vital issue"—but a dead one! At this hour of their extremity our manufacturers are coolly informed that the whole question of protection to their vast interests, is, as Mr. *Toots* would observe, of no particular consequence, but a mere conflict of opinion between the planters and agriculturists and themselves; a sort of pardonable difference in sentiment, in which either or both parties may be right or wrong, but not of sufficient importance to enter, as an element, into the politics of the day, nor any longer worthy of the consideration of our statesmen.

This is in keeping with the declaration embodied in the St. Louis platform—in favor of free trade, and in accordance with the policy of the Democratic party for the last half century. The casting vote of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, against a protective tariff, and the entire record of the Democratic party from that day to the present is conclusive as to where they stand on that important question. Business men of Pittsburgh, skilled workingmen of the forge and anvil, sturdy workers of every class, will you indorse the doctrine the *Post* now boldly announces, that the question of the protection of your interests is "no longer a vital issue" in our politics, but a matter of secondary importance, its final solution to be left to chance or accident—and Southern planters!

The cremation of the body of Baron Palm, at Washington, Pa., took place yesterday, and is fully reported elsewhere. This short method of reducing the human body to ashes has, as a theoretical question, caused considerable discussion during the past few years; but the interest in the subject has been very greatly increased in consequence of this practical application of the theory. While no one will feel disposed to quarrel with Baron Palm, Dr. LeMoyne, or anybody else who chooses to have his "clay tenement" reduced to ashes in a fiery furnace, yet we cannot believe that this method of disposing of the bodies of the dead will ever take the place of the customary burial. The chief arguments in favor of incineration are those based upon its sanitary and economic advantages. As to the benefits, in a sanitary point of view, they are perhaps more imaginary than real; while there is still less force in the objection against inhumation on account of the expense. Our funerals are made expensive through custom, not from necessity, and it seems possible to bury the dead with as little expense as to cremate them. There are other questions, of a sanitary nature, to which scientists might direct their attention with much better prospects of benefiting the human family. The best methods of ventilating houses and public buildings, and of disposing of the waste matters of the human system, are of more pressing and vital importance than the disposition of the bodies of the dead. Death lurks in the poisoned atmosphere of the chamber, the school room and the church—in the water closet, the sewer and the privy—as it does not in the lonely grave, the churchyard or the cemetery.

The terrible calamity at the Brooklyn Theater, the report of which will send a thrill of horror throughout the country, will again, for a brief period, direct public attention to the perilous inadequateness of the means of egress from the majority of buildings of public amusement and resort; hundreds of suggestions will be made and hundreds of conclusions drawn, and then, in a little while, the whole subject will gradually fade out of the public mind, and people will once more throng the fire-traps as of old, until another catastrophe shall ensue. The general neglect of architects, owners and municipal authorities to provide for and compel the adoption of proper facilities for the speedy emptying of buildings of this class, is disgraceful alike to the intelligence and the humane spirit of the age.

An effort is making to induce one of the New York city colleges to open its doors to women, at least so far as some of the lectures are concerned. Several prominent ladies are actively interested in the matter. It is said there are five hundred young women in that city who would attend college lectures if they had the opportunity, and between one and two thousand who would take a full college course of study if they could do so without going away from home to get it. New York city has three fairly endowed and equipped colleges with hardly students enough for one, but if a New York girl wants a thorough modern education she must go to Vassar or Cornell, or some college out of the State to get it.

The navigation of the Western rivers has been unusually successful, this year, notwithstanding the railroad war. The Ohio river steamers have done a large business, both in freight and passengers; those on the Mississippi from St. Paul downward also report a large traffic.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Sound the loud timbrel
O'er Egypt's dark sea;
Jehovah hath triumphed,
His people are free."

Now is the winter of Democratic discontent.

The job is Olcott and dried. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

Florida and Louisiana have gone to meet South Carolina.

The *Hotel and Traveller's Journal* is the latest newspaper enterprise.

When the Democratic party does a mean thing the *Post* calls it fighting for its rights.

Speculators are buying immense quantities of potatoes in Maine and shipping them abroad.

Telegraphic communication between the world and the Black Hills is established, and Deadwood greatly rejoices.

The Virginia and Maryland Boundary Commission are endeavoring to settle the ownership of the lands in the Potomac river.

Professor Swing advocates only one sermon a day, and believes it is only a kind of religious habit that keeps alive the evening preaching.

California has more insane people than any two Western States. The cause is doubtless the greater business excitement than in the older settled States.

Medical men say that when a man is full of whisky he can't freeze, and appearances indicate that a number of our citizens are expecting a mighty cold snap.

Everybody is looking about for a way out of our Presidential difficulty, and many schemes are suggested by patriots and statesmen, but most of them are unfortunately impracticable.

Atlanta is to have three more railroads: the Western Railroad to the coal fields of Alabama, the North Georgia road to Murphy, and a road through Rabun Gap to the East Tennessee line.

Tennyson's new poem is, like his last, a historical drama, and entitled "Harold." Its subject is the last struggle of the Saxon against the Norman, its denouement the battle of Hastings.

It should be so here. In England, after the first of next January, it will be illegal to employ factory children less than nine years of age, and on January 1, 1878, the limit will be raised to ten years.

A drain on the land of a citizen of North Haven, Conn., recently became closed. An investigation showed that two hundred and sixty-one striped snakes had taken winter quarters in it and had caused the trouble.

According to a recent decision by an English court, the performance of a dramatic work in a foreign country is the same as publication, and if there be no international copyright law the author forfeits all his rights in Great Britain.

Several transactions in Confederate bonds lately took place in London. The impression that Tilden had been elected led the sanguine speculators to suppose that the time was perhaps not far off when the Confederate bonds would all be discharged.

The Mormons have predicted a famine for the coming year, on account of the grasshoppers that appeared late in the season in many localities and have deposited their eggs. An effort is being made to get all the surplus grain into the public church bins for safe keeping.

The Iowa State Agricultural College has just graduated twenty-one men, only two of whom will become farmers. Its whole tendency is said to be to literary and classical, rather than to agricultural instruction, its experimental farming being of so trifling a nature and extent as to be perfectly valueless.

A doubtful rumor is current to the effect that the Texas Pacific Railroad has been sold to the Central Pacific Company, and that Messrs. Scott, Gould and Huntington have formed a combination for the purpose of breaking down Vanderbilt and the New York Central, and Garrett and the Baltimore and Ohio.

The way of the liquor seller is hard in the Green Mountain State. The Vermont Legislature has just passed a law declaring every rum shop a nuisance, and for every conviction the penalty is a fine of from twenty to two hundred dollars, or a fine of twenty dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than three months.

Two projects for renewing direct trade with Brazil are on foot, as the result of Dom Pedro's visit last summer. One is entirely American, and proposes to start with four new iron ships of not less than 2,000 tons, specially adapted to the Brazilian trade, and running between New York, the West Indies, Rio Janeiro and other Southern ports. The projectors have Dom Pedro's assurance of a liberal subsidy from the Empire of Brazil. The other project is to establish an English line to the Upper Amazon, opening to commerce a great and rich province heretofore closed, or accessible with great difficulty. American merchants will be interested in the success of both enterprises.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost than* the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
63 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN....President.
[illegible] STEVENSON....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Board of Managers.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE,
(SIGN OF GIANT TEA POT STEAMING).
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW GOODS

James Keller & Sons, Dundee Marmalade	35c per jar
(Petits Pois, extra fins) French Peas	40c per can
(Champignons) French Mushrooms,	35c per can
3 cans for	$1 00
French Apricots, (Cutting & Co.)	40c, 3 lb can
Taylor Bros. Homeopathic Cocoa	15c per pk
French Mackerel in Cans	25c per can
Russian Caviar	40c per can
Chinese Canton Ginger	$1 per pot
Taylor Bros. Arrowroot (Bermuda)	15c per pk
Spanish Queen Olives	15c per bottle
Brandy Peaches	35c, 3 bottles for $1
Brandy Cherries	35c, 3 bottles for $1
French Salmon	22c per can
Zoline, for the laundry	25c per bottle
New Pine Apple Cheese	$1 50
New Edam Cheese	$1 25
New Goshen Cheese	16c per lb
Potted Ham	35c per can; 3 cans, $1 00
Crosse & Blackwell's English Plum Pudding.	
Canned Cooked Beef, ready for use	45c per can
Canned Tongue, ready for use	75c per can
New Sultana Raisins	18c
New Pared Peaches	25c
Evaporated Dried Apples	18c per lb
New Pitted Cherries	30c
New Russian Sardines	65c and 90c per keg
New Valencia Raisins	12½c per lb
New Muscatelle Raisins	20c per lb
New Dehesa Layer Raisins	25c per lb
New London Layers	25c per lb

French Baking Powder

Le fleur de Levin de Parsello, or French Baking Powder—is more especially adapted for making very delicate Biscuits, Cakes, Bread, &c., than any other ever yet presented to the public. It is used in the Royal families and leading hotels in Europe. One trial will convince the superiority over all other; it is sold loose and in 1 pound cans, 45 cents per pound. I am sole agent in Pittsburgh for this valuable Baking Powder.

Patent Soluable Blueing Bag.

Containing perfectly Pure Lump Soluable Blue, made without acid. The most economical, cleanly and complete article ever used by housekeepers. Try it and you will use no other. One 8-cent box will go as far as 25 cents worth of any other Blueing. I am sole agent in Pittsburgh and Allegheny for this Blue.

FOR $1.00
TEAS. TEAS.

2½ lbs Young Hyson Tea	$1 00
2½ lbs Japan Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Gunpowder Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Imperial Tea	1 00
2½ lbs English Breakfast Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Mixed Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Oolong Tea	1 00
15½ lbs Water Crackers	$1 00
15½ lbs Butter Crackers	1 00
15½ lbs Soda Crackers	1 00
11 cans Baking Soda	1 00
5 lbs Roasted Coffee	1 00
21 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00
20½ lbs Barley	1 00
12 Papers Corn Starch	1 00
9½ lbs White Sugar	1 00

Old Country Tea House.
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S.—All goods boxed and shipped free of charge. Parties in the country ordering goods by mail, send postoffice order or registered letter for amount of bill.
TThs

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
—AT—
G. Schleiter's,
89 Market St.

CHINCHILLA CLOAKS $2 50, AT SCHLEITER'S.
BEAVER CLOAKS $2 50, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
MATELASSEE CLOAKS $12 50, AT SCHLEITER'S.
Full and Elegant Line of Cloaks, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
SEAL SKIN SETS, VERY CHEAP. AT SCHLEITER'S.
MINK FURS, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
LYNX BOAS and MUFFS, Very Cheap, AT SCHLEITER'S.
MUFFS AND BOAS, $1 A SET, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.

BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS!

Plaids for Dresses, very stylish, 12 1-2c, AT SCHLEITER'S.
Tycoon Repps, all the latest styles, Very Cheap. AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
PLAIN POPLINS, A GREAT BARGAIN, AT SCHLEITER'S.
FIGURED ALPACAS, VERY CHEAP, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
Red Twilled Flannel, All Wool, 25c, AT SCHLEITER'S.
Scarlet Shaker Flannel, 4-4 Wide, All Wool, 45c. AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
BARRED FLANNELS, 12 12c, AT SCHLEITER'S.

NEW GOODS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY, AT
G. Schleite's.r
89 MARKET STREET.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

HOW DA SHINE

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Manufacturers of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel
Warm Air Furnaces,
for Heating Public and Private Buildings. We make them either as Portable or for Brick Setting. Also, manufacturers of
Family and Hotel Cooking Ranges.
Send for Circular. TThs

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Approaching the Holiday Season, and having made very extensive preparations for that time, we are daily in receipt of New Fancy Novelties, suitable for Christmas Presents, making our stock one of the largest, most varied and attractive west of New York. Prices always Lowest.

Latest Novelties Now in Every Department!

Beautiful line of New Fancy Ties, Bows and Scarfs. Latest novelties in Neck Ruchings and Neck Wear. New and choice line of Ladies' Linen and Fancy Sets. ☞ To this department has been added a line of Fur and Feather Trimmings, in all the [illegible] 23 cents each up. Fancy Jewelry of every de[illegible]

Plain, Fancy, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Lace, Linen, Cloth, Silk, Kid, Fur-top and Castor Gloves. New Plain and Crayon and Spatter-work Mottoes [illegible] other New Novelties. A new and very choice [illegible] various kinds, at special low prices. Laces, E[illegible] scription, &c., &c., &c., and a beautiful line of

New Slipper and Cushion Patterns. New Java Canvas, Plain and Fancy. New Railroad, Waffle and Honey-comb Canvas. New Zephyrs and fine Germantown and Saxony [illegible]. New Hats and Bonnets, latest shapes. [illegible] line of Wooden and Silk Dress Fringes, at [illegible] broideries, Wooden and Lace Tidies, and a [illegible] NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

Woolen Hoods, Jackets and Sacques, knit and hand made. Children's and Misses' Fur Hats and Caps. Real and Imitation Sealskin Turban Caps. New Flowers, Feathers, Wings and Tips.

Complete and Varied Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Special Bargains in Unlaundried Shirts. Gents' Fine White Dress and Percale Shirts. Barred and Plain Flannel and Cloth Shirts. Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c. ☞ In addition to the above, in our Fancy very extensive assortment of Housekeeping ar[illegible]

New Woolen Scarfs, Cashmere Scarfs and Silk Mufflers. Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. Plain, British and Fancy Hosiery. Goods Department we have a full and complete [illegible] ticles of every description. Toys, fancy and [illegible]

Cardigan and Fine Woolen Jackets. Merino, All Wool and Scarlet Underwear. Line of Real Scotch Underwear. Cloth, Kid, Sheep, Buckskin and Castor Gloves. [illegible] line of Baskets and Willow Ware, Cutlery of [illegible] seful articles, all at much less than usual price [illegible]

Chinchilla and Fur-topped Gloves. Suspenders, Braces, &c., &c. Gents' Walking Canes—large assortment. New Novelties arriving daily. All kinds, China, Glass and Queensware, and a [illegible]

New Attractions in Dress Goods Department!

At 18¾ and 20c, latest shades in Plain Alpaca Poplins. At 20c, all colors in double-fold Alpacas, worth 25c. At 25c, Cashmere, Diagonal and Alpaca Brocades, worth 31c. ☞ Special low prices having been made on braces all the very latest high novelties in Am[illegible]

At 20, 25 and 30c, Sicilian Basket Cloth Suitings, worth 25 to 50c. At 25c, Cashmere Striped Suitings, worth 37½c. At 25 to 50c, new line of fine Cashmeres. At 25 to 50c, new line of Colored Cashmeres. In these goods this day, we take great pleasure [illegible] erican and Foreign Dress Fabrics, suitable in [illegible]

At 60 and 62½c, special bargain in Colored Merinos. At 60c to $1 50, extra fine Colored Cashmeres. At 60c to $3 50, very superior Black Cashmeres. At 25c, choice line of Winter Dress Goods. In calling attention to the unusual good value [illegible] material and colors for the season. An exami[illegible]

At 12½c, Knickerbocker Suitings, worth 20c. At 12½ and 15c, best styles Tycoon Repps. At $1 00 to $2 50, beautiful line of Colored Silks. At 85c to $3 50, extra value in Black Silks. [illegible] in this Department, which we [illegible] will amply repay.

Newest Parisian and American Outside Garments!

At 8c, Ladies' Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques. At 83, Rough Cloth Sacques, extra length. Ladies' Black and Colored Made Up Suits. ☞ Blankets and Flannels of Eastern and Stock Full and Complete. Prices the Lowest.

At 85 and 86, Basket Cloth Sacques, worth $10 to $12. New and Beautiful line Winter Shawls. Country makes, Waterproof Cloths in all colo[illegible] Value the Best.

Merino and Scarlet Underwear for Ladies. Ladies' Felt Cloth and Balmoral Skirts. [illegible]rs, Ladies' Sacquing Cloths, Comforts, Quilts,

Infants' Outfits of all kinds. Bustles, Panniers, Hoop Skirts, &c. Coverlets, Housekeeping and Domestic Goods.

OUR "LADIES' JOURNAL."

☞ The December and HOLIDAY NUMBER of "LADIES' JOURNAL" is now out and ready for mailing, containing four pages, or sixteen columns, additional reading matter over former issues, and is certainly the most interesting number yet issued, with an extended list of the many attractions we are offering for the Holidays.

☞ A Sample Copy will be Mailed Free to any Address on Application.

Monday, Dec. 4th.

New & Desirable Goods
FOR THE
Cold Weather
AND
Holiday Presents.

CASHMERES and MERINOS in Black and all desirable Colors, at exceedingly Low Prices.

Very Choice DRESS GOODS from 20 to 50c a yard—Most Decided Bargains

FINE DRESS GOODS in great variety.

Extra Value offered in Medium and Fine FURS.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, Most Desirable Cloths and Designs.

Black and Colored DRESS SILKS, very suitable for presents.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHS, all colors.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

AT LOWEST PRICES

James Caldwell & Co.,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of BECKERT & GERWIG is this day dissolved by limitation, C. W. GERWIG retiring. The business will be continued by C. BECKERT, who will pay all debts and collect accounts. November 25, 1876.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:—At Allegheny, on the [illegible] November 2, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Walsh and Jacob Ehnnen, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their petition by the District Court of said district.
JACOB G. REEL, Assignee.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List.
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"WHAT WILL
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
CURE?" asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. It will not mend a broken limb, nor close a wound; but [illegible] profitably used in stomachic diseases. It will do no one any harm [illegible]. Try it, and see if it won't suit your case.
TThs SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.
10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.
3,000 Engravings; 1,840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.
"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.
[illegible]
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Policy Holders in the
New York Life Insurance Company
Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company, by sending their address, with number of policies and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4473, New York City Postoffice.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or [illegible] Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL AND AUTUMN GOODS!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, EMBROIDERED COUNTRY FLANNELS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OUR OLD PRICES. CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
W. G. JOHNSTON....President.
WALTER MORRIS....Secretary.
Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures against River and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
W. G. Johnston, John H. Wilson, Capt. Thos. Snowden, John Shipton, John Haworth, George Wilson, Isaac DeHaven, J. Caldwell, Jr., Thos. Peppard, George Bingham, R. McKelloway, Alexander Moore, Cyrus Shepard, Capt. Wm. B. Haslett, Wm. B. Hays, Jr.
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

People's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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JAMES HERDMAN....President.
WM. VANKIRK....Vice President.
[illegible]....Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER....Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY.
37 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, $250,000.
ASSETS, $367,615.67, JANUARY 1, 1876.
JAMES I. BENNETT....President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT....Vice President.
[illegible]....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON....Gen'l Agent.
DIRECTORS.
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Western Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH 20, 1849.
Assets January 1, 1876 - $328,615.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley, Wm. Morrison, David M. Long, Chas. J. Clarke, [illegible], Philip Reymer, John Wilson, H. Sellers McKee.
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WM. P. HERBERT....Secretary.
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Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND....President.
Dr. W. J. LANGFITT....Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON....Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
A. McFarland, James B. Orr, W. J. Langfitt, [illegible]
WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL....$175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
OFFICE, NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL....President.
[illegible]....Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY....Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DORRMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. A. Caldwell, [illegible]

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1875, $3,308,856 80
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1875, $13,500,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION,
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufacturers in the U. S. and Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The best and cheapest in use. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
[illegible] Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

WM. HOLMES....JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE, NO. 18 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
[illegible]

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The scene of the story is laid on the banks of the Hudson. [illegible] The August, September and October numbers [illegible] Subscription price, $4 a year [illegible] P. O. order.
SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 6, 1876.

A statement supplemental to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, has just been published, showing the amount of issue and retirement of national bank notes, the amount by States of national bank circulation and the amount of legal tenders deposited to retire national bank circulation up to December 1. The annual report of the Comptroller only brings these statistics down to November 1. The following is the supplemental report:

Issue and Retirement of National Bank Notes and Legal Tender Notes Under the Acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, to December 1, 1876:

National bank notes outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was passed		$349,894,182
National bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to January 14, 1875	$4,734,500	
National bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates	2,767,232	
Increase from June 20, 1874, to January 14, 1875		1,967,268
National bank notes outstanding January 14, 1875		$351,861,450
National bank notes redeemed and retired from January 14, 1875, to date	$43,978,148	
National bank notes surrendered between same dates	7,085,731	
Total redeemed and surrendered	$51,063,879	
National bank notes issued between same dates	18,861,250	
Decrease from January 14, 1875, to date		$32,202,629
National bank notes outstanding at date		$319,658,821
Greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks		$3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire national bank notes		62,374,389
Total deposits		$66,188,064
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without reissue		46,745,380
Greenbacks on deposit at date		19,442,684
Greenbacks retired under act of January 14, 1875		15,089,000
Greenbacks outstanding at date		366,911,000

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* records a rather interesting decision under the usury laws of New York as follows:

In the case of Littauer against Goldman, the decision of the Supreme Court, special term, that the innocent purchaser from the owner of a note void for usury could recover back the price paid, upon the ground of breach of implied warranty that the note was a legal and valid one, has just been affirmed in general term. The opinion, by Mr. Justice Davis, says: "The note in this case was absolutely void by statute. The fact that rendered it void existed prior to and at the time of the sale. There was no express representation by defendant, but we think, under the authorities both in this country and England, there is an implied warranty that the note is what it purports to be—a legal, valid instrument. It is nothing unless it be this. A recovery in the case stands equally well upon the ground of implied warranty or upon the ground of a total failure of consideration. In this case the defendant sold the plaintiff an article of apparent value, which has turned out by the test of judicial proceedings, of which defendant had notice, to have been at the time of the sale of no value whatever. Plaintiff therefore received nothing from defendant for his money, and upon such total failure of consideration the law implies a promise to return the money, and gives an action for its recovery."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Yesterday Mr. Thomas Ellis, auctioneer, sold at the Merchants' Exchange, in this city, under foreclosure of first mortgage, the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, rolling stock, equipments and appurtenances, for $1,000,000. The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,250,000, which is followed by a second mortgage for $750,000. The whole amount of this second mortgage is cut off and is lost, as is also a quarter of a million of the first mortgage. The purchase is understood to be for account of a committee of the first mortgage holders. The price is considered low, though the work was never worth its cost. The line of the road is from the city of Wilmington, Delaware, to the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, passing to the west of Philadelphia, through a rural district most of the way.

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows an increase in loans of $272,407, in specie of $48,584, in due from banks of $92,677, and in due to banks of $103,500. The reserve decreased $790,041, national bank notes $126,899, deposits $380,319, and circulation $10,605. The increase in loans is no doubt satisfactory to the banks, and the large loss in deposits and in legal reserve is probably accounted for in the movement of currency to the West. The decrease in circulation about equals the increase in specie. The business movement at bank was again reduced, though not so largely as during the previous week. The clearings were lower by $657,265 and the balances by $789,509. There is nothing in the financial situation there that indicates any material change in the money market.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 6, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	108	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	116⅝	116¼	....	....	116⅝	....
5-20's, 1865	109	109⅛	....	....	109⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, new	112¼	112¼	....	....	112⅜	....
5-20's, 1867 registered	112	112	....	....	112⅛	....
5-20's, 1867	114¼	115⅛	....	....	115¼	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	113	113	....	....	113	....
5-20's, 1868	116⅝	116⅝	....	....	116⅝	....
10-40's	112⅛	112¼	....	....	112¼	....
10-40's, coupons	113	113⅛	....	....	112⅛	....
Currency 6's	120¼	120¼	....	....	120⅛	....
New 5 per cents	111	111	....	....	111⅛	....
Western Union Tel	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72	....	72
Quicksilver	....	....	....	14⅛	....	....
Pacific Mail	24⅛	....	24⅛	24⅛	....	24⅛
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	105	....	....	106⅛	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	88⅛	....	....	89	....	....
American Express	60⅛	....	....	60⅛	....	....
United States Ex	56	....	....	56⅛	....	....
New York Central	101⅛	....	101⅛	101⅛	....	101¼
Erie	....	....	....	9⅛	....	9¼
Michigan Central	43¼	43⅛	....	43⅛	43¼	43
Michigan Southern	6¼	....	....	56	56	55⅛
Illinois Central	71⅛	....	....	70	....	....
Clev. and Pittsburgh	8⅞	....	....	88⅞	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	....	....	....	....	36
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	59	59⅜
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	99¼
St. Paul common	20¼	....	....	....	....	19⅛
Do. preferred	52⅛	52⅛	....	....	....	52⅛
Wabash common	7	6½	6¼	6	....	....
Fort Wayne	101⅛	....	....	101	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	5⅛	....	....	5⅛	5⅛
Union Pacific	....	....	58⅛	58	58¾	....
Harlem	....	139	....	138	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	33⅛	....	....	33⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	12¼	....	....	12¼	....	....
Iron Mountain	10	....	....	10⅛	....	....
C., C. & I. C	3⅛	....	....	3⅛	....	3⅛
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	3⅛
Del., Lack. & West	....	70⅛	70⅛	....	70⅛	....
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	35⅛	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, J'ly	....	35⅛	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	105⅛	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	45⅝	45¾	....
Reading	....	....	20½
United Cos. of N. J.	139	....	....
Pgh., Tit'lle & Buffalo	....	....	8¼
Lehigh Valley	....	....	47⅛
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	....	....	104
Central Transportation	39¾	40	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P., C. & St. L., m. b	83	84	....
Northern Pacific bonds	12	14	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 108⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Money active at 5@6 per cent., closing at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $952,000. Customs receipts $151,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108¼, declined to 108 and closed at 108⅛. Carrying rates 2@5½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities dull. The stock market was weak and lower but with the exception of Illinois Central, which declined 2¼ per cent., was without important feature. Transactions 77,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 45,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 3,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 3,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel	72	Rock Island	99¼
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	19⅛
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	52⅛
Pacific Mail	24⅛	Toledo & Wabash	6½
Mariposa	4⅛	Do. preferred	8½
Do. preferred	5	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	105	Terre Haute	3⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	60⅛	Chicago & Alton	99¼
United States Ex	55⅛	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	5⅛
Erie	9⅛	Del. & Lack	70⅞
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & P. Tel	15
Harlem	138	Missouri Pacific	3
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Michigan Central	43	Indiana Central	3¼
Panama	126	Bur. & Quincy	113
Lake Shore	55⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¼
Illinois Central	68⅛	Union Pac. stock	58
Cleve. and Pitts	88⅛	Central Pac. bonds	109
Northwestern	36	Union Pac. bonds	105⅛
Do. preferred	59⅛	Do. land grants	103⅛
C., C., C. & I	38	Do. S. F. bonds	93⅛
N. J. Central	33⅞		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116⅛	New 5's	111
5-20's, 1865	109	New 4½'s	109
5-20's, 1865, new	112⅛	10-40's, registered	112¼
5-20's, 1867	115⅛	10-40's, coupons	112⅛
5-20's, 1868	116⅛	Currency 6's	120⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43⅛	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	43⅛	Missouri 6's	105⅛
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, December 6, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £215,000, all for the United States. Consols 93 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104⅛; do. 1867, 109¾; 10-40's 107½; new 5's, 105⅛. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9; do. preferred 16.

PARIS, December 6.—Rentes 104 francs 37½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 6.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Gold 108⅛@108⅛. Sight exchange on New York ⅛ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 519½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1876.

Business was somewhat improved in activity, but notwithstanding that, the volume of the day's transactions was rather small and on the whole trade was rather dull. The general range of market values is steady, the most important alterations in our quotations which we make to-day being advances in wheat, oats and rye. The produce market is generally unchanged and very dull. Provisions are also very quiet at unchanged rates. Groceries are only moderately active and sell at unchanged rates with a notable firmness in coffee, and some weakness in molasses. Dry goods move with a fair degree of freedom for the season, without change in prices. In other branches of wholesale trade the market was steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,425	Cheese, bxs	47
Corn, bus	265	Butter, pkgs	77
Wheat, bus	1,800	Bacon, pcs	4,369
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, tcs	20
Oats, bus	1,959	Hay, bales	236

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,208	7,357	16,565
Apples, bbls	2,447	737	3,184
Cheese, bxs	1,568	501	2,069
Corn, bus	9,837	4,666	14,503
Wheat, bus	5,173	7,422	12,595
Barley, bus	3,150	5,665	8,815
Rye, bus	2,710	3,580	6,290
Oats, bus	16,945	17,243	34,188
Butter, pkgs	440	392	832
Bacon, pcs	5,092	20,475	25,567
Bacon, tcs	429	115	544
Potatoes, bus	8,130	6,106	14,236
Hay, bales	1,327	1,182	2,509

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is active and firm under light receipts and a fair demand. Wheat is in fair request at last week's advance and the supply is light. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; amber $1 35@1 38; white $1 38@1 40. Corn is quiet but rules steady. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed; new ear corn is steady at 45@48c per bushel. Oats are firmer and a shade higher. We note sales of 2 cars prime white at 40c. We quote prime white at 39@40c per bushel; mixed 37@38c. Rye is in fair supply and firmer at 73@75c. Barley is quiet and continues weak. We quote 75@85c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 05@1 10. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is firm with an upward tendency. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₩ barrel.

HAY—Is in fair supply and steady. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 ₩ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@14 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₩ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and ship-stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts were considerably decreased, being but 737 barrels for the past week; but the supply continues fully up to the demand, and prices remain easy at former prices. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and nominal at 30@35c ₩ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₩ ℔.

BEANS—The demand is active and the market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote prime white navy at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BROOM-CORN—The supply is large with a moderate demand for small lots, and the market is rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts of choice are light and gilt-edged qualities sell readily at full prices. Common stock is in large supply and dull. Quotations remain materially unaltered. Creamery is selling at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 15@19c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@26 per ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The demand is fairly active and prices continue firm. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 14c in round lots; jobbing at 14½@15c. New York Goshen 15c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate supply and the market is steady. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₩ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply light. Prices range from $2 50@3 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₩ ℔ for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@11c.

EGGS—Fresh are in good demand and firm, while pickled are steady. Strictly fresh are quoted at 26@27c ₩ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—The supply is liberal and prices are steady. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c ₩ ℔; do hams 18@20c ₩ ℔, whole deer 10@12c ₩ ℔. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 30@35c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₩ ℔; domestic 20c ₩ ℔.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is easy. We quote chestnuts at $3 00 ₩ bushel; walnuts 50c ₩ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₩ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Are steady at $1 75@2 00 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—The supply is large and the market dull except for choice fresh stock. We quote live chickens by the coop at 35@40c ₩ pair; dressed 12@13c ₩ ℔. Live turkeys 75@80c each; dressed 13@14c ₩ ℔. Ducks 45@50c ₩ pair; dressed 13@14c ₩ ℔. Geese 10c ₩ ℔.

POTATOES—Receipts are moderate and the market continues firm with an upward tendency. Quotations on track were nominal at 80@85c for good to prime peachblows. Business from store is steady and unchanged at 90c@$1 00 ₩ for prime peachblows; lower grades 70@75c; prime peachblows $2 75@3 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The trade in the leading articles of hog products continues rather slow, the new make not having got fairly into market yet, and buyers restricting their purchases to immediate wants until that does take place. Prices continue steady and unchanged. Receipts are light, being 20,475 pieces and 115 tcs for the week.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₩ pound short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c ₩ ℔ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₩ ℔; in half barrels 12¼c ₩ ℔; in buckets 12¾c ₩ ℔; in 3-℔ caddies 14¼c ₩ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14 ₩ ℔; in 3-℔ pails 14¼c ₩ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 14c ₩ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 13¾c ₩ ℔. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 87c; No. 1 at 73c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 50@60c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₩ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ₩ ℔; rough 5½@6c ₩ ℔.

Groceries.

The grocery trade continues rather slow and prices are not quotably altered. Coffee is showing more firmness, and some roasters talk of a fractional advance, but no quotable change has been made as yet. Sugar remains steady at the quotations given Monday. New Orleans molasses is rather easy, and while quotations are retained at former prices, concessions of 2@3c would be made to secure sales. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	11⅞@12 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11⅝@11⅞c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11⅜@11½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10¾@10⅞c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 @10⅛c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10⅞@11 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¼@10⅛c
Rio, in papers	25¼@26¼c	Cut Loaf	14 @14¼c
2d grades do	24 @25 c	Crushed	13½@13¾c
Rio, in bulk	21 @26 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	30¼c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Prime	60@62c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	N. O	65@68c
Imperial	30c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Japan	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Fancy do	1 00	Lower grades	25@45c
Souchong	28c@ 75	*Starch.*	₩ ℔
Spices (whole.)		Pearl	3¾@4 c
		Silver gloss	9½c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	7¾@10¼c
Allspice	17 c	*Rice.*	
Cassia	30@31 c	Choice Car'la	6¼@7 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Patna	7 @7½c
Pepper	18 c	Rangoon	7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	6 c
Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 20	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75	Bi-carb, in 1℔ pkgs	5 c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Extra olive do	3 80	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₩ ℔	9 c	Star, full w't	16 c
German mottled do	7½c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₩ box	$4 20	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ₩ ℔	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₩ ℔	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ bx	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 30; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $5 25 ₩ mat; Valencias, new, 10½c ₩ ℔. Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₩ ℔. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₩ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

December 6.—Market firm and tending upward. Refined on cars 23½@23¾c. Eastern markets firm; spot oil scarce. New York—Prompt sold at 27c for last of December and early January; 26½c best offer. Baltimore and Philadelphia 26¼c.

PARKERS, December 6, 5:50 P. M.—The crude oil market has ruled quiet with few transactions and slight variations in price. United and Conduit opened at $3 71⅞, dropped during the morning to $3 70, again touched $3 71¼ and may be now quoted at from $3 70 to $3 71⅛. Shipment quiet; $3 80 asked, $3 77½ paid; Union 7½c below Conduit and United. Shipments from lower district yesterday 42,455 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 6, closing 5.—Petroleum—Refined on the spot is hard to get and very full prices are quotable. For January delivery strong prices are quoted. Exporters are in the market, but the trouble of getting freight room limits business. Sales of 7,000 cases at 30¼c; 3,000 bbls refined, late December delivery for New York, at 26¼c; crude 14c in bulk and 17c in barrels; refined 27c for prompt and 26¼c in barrels for early January delivery; 30@32c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order; refined in barrels is quoted at 26¼c for early January at Philadelphia and nominally 26⅛c for early January delivery at Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—Crude 12¾c; cases 30c; standard white 26¼c; no sales reported and no futures offering. Market firm.

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—Market firm at $3 62¼.

OIL CITY, December 6.—Market steady; $3 70⅛ bid for United; immediate shipment $3 75@3 80.

ROUSEVILLE, December 6.—Market firm at about $3 55.

TIDIOUTE, December 6.—Market very firm; held at $3 62¼.

PARKERS, December 6.—United $3 70@3 71¼; Union $3 66¼; shipment $3 77¼@3 80.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 6.—Petroleum firm: crude 14½c; refined 27¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—Petroleum held firmly; crude in barrels 16¼c; refined 26¼c.

CLEVELAND, December 6.—Petroleum firm and higher; standard white, 110 degrees test, 25c cash.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—Petroleum strong; crude 12¾c; refined 26¼c.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Refined petroleum 20½d; spirits do 11d.

LONDON, December 6.—Refined petroleum 21@21½d.

ANTWERP, December 6.—Refined petroleum 68¼ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R	2,3·6
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R	6,951

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1876.

RECEIPTS AND SALES.

The following statement shows the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, for the past week ending at noon to-day:

	Cattle. Through.	Cattle. Yard.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	64	19	37	11
Friday	49	..	15	8
Saturday	26	..	7¼	..
Sunday	110	25	36	7
Monday	51	33	13½	18
Tuesday	....	95	33¾	30
Wednesday	18	50	28	15½
Total	318	222	170½	89½
Last week	257	160	207	41

The number of head of cattle, hogs and sheep sold at the Central Stock Yards for the same period was as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	227	2,372	616
Friday	8	3,876	295
Saturday	49	2,017	563
Monday	243	4,469	1,728
Tuesday	1,174	2,942	6,006
Wednesday	779	3,084	3,105
Total	2,476	18,760	12,309
Last week	2,642	20,119	6,485

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week it will be seen is 1,654 head in excess of last week, and while there was this excess in the offerings, the sales, it will also be seen, are nearly 200 head less. The result was that while on Tuesday the market was weak and offish, the market to-day underwent a drop of 12½@25c, and in some cases even more. The supply was largely of common quality and the offerings to-day were almost wholly of that grade, which added to the unsatisfactory character of the market. A large amount of the offerings were in the pens unsold this evening. Unless buyers and sellers can come together on them to-morrow, they will probably go East in first hands. The following are the closing rates:

Fancy, 1,600 ℔s, steers	$5 35@5 50
Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s, steers	5 00@5 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,500 ℔s, steers	4 50@4 80
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, steers	4 00@4 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s, steers	3 50@4 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 ℔s, steers	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 25@3 00
Stockers	2 75@3 25
Texans and Cherokees	2 50@3 25

HOGS.

As compared with prices a week ago, the hog market is advanced, having reached its zenith yesterday, when Philadelphias sold up to $6 15 and Yorkers to $5 70. To-day the demand slackened off somewhat, and under a heavy supply prices went off 5@10c from yesterday's rates, and closed weak, notwithstanding an active day's trade. A well-informed dealer said that the prospects indicated a still further decline, as there were a large number of hogs in the pens unsold at the close to-day, and the arrivals continued heavy. This is a matter of opinion, however, though in this instance it seems to be well-founded and is corroborated by the tendency of the market. We quote to-day's prices as follows:

Extra Philadelphias	$5 80@6 10
Best light Yorkers	5 50@5 60
Common and heavy Yorkers	5 00@5 40
Roughs	4 00@4 50

SHEEP.

It will be seen by the figures given above that the run of sheep is more than double what it was last week, and while the sales show a corresponding increase, that consummation was only effected by meeting the views of buyers, and the market has declined steadily all the time since Monday morning. The net decline from last week's rates was 25@50c, the heaviest reduction being made on common grades. Common sheep were hard to sell at any price, and only prime stock could be got off at anything like satisfactory prices. We quote the market as follows:

Extra, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 50@4 75
Prime, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Good, 80 to 85 ℔s	3 50@4 00
Common, 75 to 80 ℔s	2 50@3 00
Indiana and Missouri coarse	2 50@4 00
Lambs	3 00@4 75

S. B. Hedges & Co.

Report the following state of the market.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was very heavy this week. On the best grades we note a decline of 25c per cwt, while good feeders and stockers sold at full last week's prices. We quote:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$5 15@5 37
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	4 75@5 15
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 00@4 25

HOGS.

There is a full supply this week and prices have been fairly active since Monday. At this writing the arrivals seem to be on the increase and should they prove to be heavy, prices will no doubt decline. Philadelphias $5 80@6 00. Yorkers $5 40@5 60; good mixed $5 75. Our sales given below will give index to the market for the past three days.

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
51..	11,060	$5 60	135..	23,450	$5 60	149..	22,760	$5 55
54..	12,190	5 75	11..	3,550	6 00	3..	1,230	5 50
59..	17,510	6 00	19..	4,190	5 90	14..	4,130	6 00
2..	800 r	4 00	16..	4,670	6 00	59..	15,190	6 00
170..	32,550	5 65	19..	5,500	5 70	2..	790	5 60
3..	1,150	5 00	67..	12,860	5 50	78..	16,470	5 65
2..	630	5 15	27..	5,730	5 60	3..	1,120	5 60
49..	13,840	5 90	9..	2,360	5 65	55..	17,690	5 90
5..	1,940	5 60	2..	850	5 60	1..	480 r	4 50
119..	27,080	5 70	4..	1,210 r	5 00	5..	1,930 r	5 00
6..	2,100 r	5 00	3..	1,100 r	5 00	9..	2,840 r	5 00
97..	18,660	5 65	134..	26,100	5 65	78..	14,690	5 85
14..	5,600	5 00	24..	3,310	5 55	16..	6,070	5 30
11..	3,890	5 25	48..	9,380	5 60	40..	10,560	5 95
74..	16,630	5 60	33..	9,180	5 95	24..	4,810	5 60
4..	1,710	5 00	32..	8,940	5 80	8..	2,570	5 85
1..	410	5 00	45..	9,060	5 65	1..	300	5 00
43..	9,260	5 60	3..	1,000	5 00	26..	11,280	6 00
4..	1,550	5 00	2..	660	5 00			

SHEEP.

The sheep market this week was fully supplied, mostly of common and medium grades. Good fat sheep sold at good prices, while common and inferior grades were forced off at prices to suit the caprice of buyers.

We quote extra 110 to 120 ℔s, $5 50@6 00; 90 to 100 ℔s, $4 40@4 75; 85 to 90 ℔s, $3 80@4 40; 75 to 80 ℔s, $3 00@3 80.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.

report the following concerning the trade for the week ending to-day:

CATTLE.

The supply has been heavy, in all 540 cars, of which number 222 were offered for sale here, the balance being consigned through. The trade has ruled very quiet and prices ranged from 12½@37½c lower than last week, the latter decline being on common grades, of which there was a larger percentage offered than for several weeks past, the bulk of the supply being of common to medium quality. For choice heavy cattle there is a fair demand at from $5 25@5 50. Light common grades dull; cows and bulls $2 75@3 25 and slow sale.

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
5..	5,380	$4 10	3..	3,090	$4 10	2..	1,920	$3 85
2..	2,260	4 25	2..	2,060	4 35	2..	2,140	4 35
2..	2,480	4 40	2..	2,180	4 35	2..	2,110	4 30
2..	2,080	4 35	3..	3,300	4 00	2..	2,040	3 60
19..	21,330	4 20	18..	22,200	4 75	4..	4,100	3 85
15..	22,850	5 50	17..	20,000	4 70	17..	19,760	4 20
2..	2,380	4 00	16..	20,560	5 05	4..	4,600	4 50
3..	3,730	4 50	2..	2,280	4 50	21..	16,820	3 65
15..	18,500	4 80	18..	18,640	4 10	4..	4,740	3 90
24..	17,640	3 40	1..	1,130	2 87	2..	2,130	3 87
16..	19,900	4 35	3..	3,700	4 60	2..	2,240	4 25
4..	4,760	4 00	6..	9,190	3 87	18..	17,870	4 20
5..	4,220	4 15	14..	11,380	4 15	3..	2,530	4 20
16..	13,410	4 20	14..	20,070	4 60	13..	2,210	5 87
1..	1,480	5 75	47..	58,440	4 50	3..	5,570	4 00
2..	3,030	3 75	2..	2,630	3 25	30..	41,060	4 80
10..	13,590	5 12	19..	25,350	5 12	30..	45,160	5 25
31..	43,170	5 12	52..	38,050	3 40	9..	10,700	4 15
4..	4,160	4 15	41..	48,640	4 60			

HOGS.

The past week's market has been characterized by fluctuations in prices and demand for different grades. No two days has the prices ruled the same; one day Yorkers would advance and be in demand and Philadelphias dull with a decline, while the next day would be directly the opposite. Although prices on to-day's markets are 10@20c higher than quoted last week, there has been a decline on the commoner grades since yesterday, and the present outlook is unfavorable for the balance of this week. Although light 160 to 180 ℔s have been selling at the top figures for Yorkers, that trade is now demanding heavier weights, 200 ℔ hogs being the class they prefer now. We give below the ruling of to-day's market with pens full of unsold hogs:

Philadelphias	$5 80@6 00
Smooth 200 ℔ Yorkers	5 55@5 60
Light Yorkers	5 40@5 50
Roughs	4 50@5 00

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
120..	24,560	$5 55	38..	7,850	$5 50	7..	2,590	$4 90
81..	12,930	5 45	33..	9,140	5 80	25..	7,710	6 00
32..	7,180	5 55	2..	670	4 50	3..	1,160	4 50
144..	22,800	5 50	33..	9,520	5 80	11..	3,560	5 75
6..	1,200	5 60	58..	13,460	5 55	7..	2,730	5 00
2..	405	4 25	48..	8,800	5 60	37..	9,580	5 80
145..	23,140	5 50	49..	10,370	5 60	68..	19,370	5 80
74..	22,860	6 10	47..	9,960	5 60	15..	4,430	6 10
28..	6,400	5 60	3..	1,270	5 15	4..	950	5 90
3..	1,140	5 00	4..	1,166	5 50	5..	2,450	5 00
20..	5,800	5 90	114..	23,870	5 65	2..	500	5 60
4..	1,630	5 50	3..	1,280	5 00	44..	10,420	5 70
15..	4,540	5 90	19..	3,780	5 50	4..	1,030	5 50
81..	18,460	5 55	3..	945	4 25	48..	8,700	5 60

SHEEP.

There has been a heavy run on the market during the past six days, in all 89 cars, or more than for the two previous weeks. The trade has ruled extremely dull at a strong 25c lower prices on common grades, a shade less on good, and very best unchanged.

Extra Christmas sheep	$5 50@6 00
Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	4 50@5 00
Good, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Fair to good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 50@3 75
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	2 75@3 25

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
83..	7,380	$3 95	77..	7,040	$4 40	190..	17,260	$4 40
188..	17,000	4 40	199..	16,690	3 00	73..	7,550	4 90
89..	7,840	4 80	174..	13,220	3 40	180..	15,796	4 40
98..	8,440	4 26	65..	5,110	4 00	206..	15,330	3 62
172..	15,430	4 00	192..	17,010	4 00			

Receipts—Through cattle, 318 cars; local cattle, 222 cars. Hogs, 170 cars. Sheep, 89 cars.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 5.—Beeves—Receipts 2,100 head, against 2,890 head for the same time last week. Good to prime cattle a shade firmer, while inferior to medium grades were a trifle weaker: a few choice selections retailed at $10 75@11 00; ordinary to strictly prime steers $8 50@10 50; inferior and common, including 5 car-loads of Colorado, $7 00@8 25. About 300 beeves were taken for the English market, of which 15 were premium cattle, averaging 1,650 ℔s, and bought in Chicago at $5 65.

Sheep—Receipts 7,120 head, making 9,700 head for two days, against 5,000 head for the same time last week. Sales slow and market rather weak but prices not quotably lower; some premium sheep sold at $7 00@7 50; extra do, 150 ℔s, $6 62½; very choice sheep and lambs, mixed, $7 00; common to prime sheep $4 50@4 62½; common to prime lambs $5 00.

Swine—Receipts 6,650 head, making 8,270 head for two days, against 7,430 head for the same time last week. Market very quiet; live $6 00@6 25, with two cars at $6 12½.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Cattle—Receipts 3,700 head. Shipments 460 head. Market very dull and prices unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 32,000 head. Shipments 1,200 head. Market dull and 5@10c lower, closing active; light to extra prime shipping and packing $5 60@6 00; fair to choice heavy $5 75@5 90.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market tolerably active; sales to city buyers at $3 25@4 00; shippers', good to choice, $4 12½@5 00.

BUFFALO, December 6.—Cattle—Receipts 356 head; total for the week 7,180 head. Market fairly active at yesterday's prices; sales 100 cars; all good quality sold; 25 cars common remain in yards.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,400 head; total for the week 16,260 head. Market active for good stock; Western sheep easier at a shade lower prices, $4 10@5 12½; extra Ohios, 120 ℔s, $5 60.

Hogs—Receipts 2,750 head; total for the week 13,000 head. Market dull and dragging; prices lower; Yorkers $5 50@5 80; heavy $5 75@6 00; part of a car of selected $6 10. Fifteen cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—Hogs steady; common to medium $5 55@5 70; fair to good $5 75@5 90.

Cattle—Demand almost entirely local.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Hogs dull, weak and lower; common $5 20@5 25; fair to good light $5 35@5 50; packing $5 40@5 65. A large number unsold.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 6.—Hogs dull and unchanged at $5 50@5 65. Receipts 3,600 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 18¼ cash; $1 19⅝ January; $1 20¾ February; No. 3 $1 09; rejected 96@96½c. Corn unsettled and lower; 45c cash; 44½c January. Oats easier; 33¼c cash; 33⅝c January. Rye easier at 72c. Barley weaker; 67½@68c cash; 68½c January. Pork dull and prices a shade lower; $16 15@16 20 cash; $16 22½@16 25 January; $16 45@16 47½ February. Lard inactive and lower; 9.97½c cash; 10@10.02½c January. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 06½.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was ¼c lower. Corn and oats unchanged. Provisions easy and unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Flour—A little more doing; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 50@5 60; common to good $5 65@5 75; good to choice $5 80@8 00; white wheat extra $5 50@7 00; extra Ohio $5 65@8 25; St. Louis $7 50@9 50. Rye flour steady at $4 35@5 15. Cornmeal quiet; Western $2 75. Wheat dull; receipts 71,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $1 35; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 32@1 33; white Michigan $1 45. Rye quiet; Western 81@85c; State 91@95c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada $1 14. Malt quiet; old Canada $1 02. Corn firm; receipts 32,000 bushels; mixed, no grade, new, 54c; mixed, on steamer, new, 55½c. Oats steady and unchanged; receipts 23,000 bushels. Hay dull. Hops dull; yearlings 10@15c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16@19¼c. Molasses firm; New Orleans heavy at 50@55c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅝@10½c; prime 10¼c. Rice firm. Rosin steady. Turpentine firmer at 40½c. Eggs—Western 28@29½c. Pork dull, weak and lower at $16 75. Beef quiet; short cut hams 10⅜c. Middles—Long clear city 9c. Lard dull; prime steam 10.30c. Butter firm; choice Western 24@25c. Cheese dull at 7@14c. Whisky quiet at $1 09.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—Cotton steady. Flour very firm and offerings light; Western superfine $5 00; extra $5 25@5 75; family $6 00@7 00. Wheat firm and quiet, with business restricted by meager supplies; No. 2 Western red $1 40; No. 3 do $1 31; Pennsylvania red $1 40@1 42. Corn—Western strong and buoyant; Western mixed, old, 59½c; new 58c. Oats—Western white 37@39c; mixed 35@36c. Rye fairly active and firm at 70@75c. Cloverseed dull but steady at 14@15c per ℔. Provisions quiet but steady and unchanged. Butter—Western 22@26c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 09½.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Cotton quiet at 11½@11⅝c. Flour firm; family $5 90@6 25. Wheat scarce but firm; red $1 28@1 35. Corn firm at 44@45c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 30@38c. Rye strong at 75c. Barley in fair demand at $1 00@1 05. Pork quiet at $16 00. Lard fairly acitve and a shade higher; steam 9.90@10c, closing at 9.95c; kettle 10¼@10⅝c. Bulkmeats quiet at 6@8@8¼c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Greenmeats dull; shoulders 4⅝@5⅝c; short ribs 7⅛@7⅝c; hams 8⅝@9c for 16 ℔s average. Whisky in good demand at full prices—$1 05. Butter unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—Cloverseed 15@15¼c per ℔. Flour firm; Minnesota family $6 25@6 86. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1 39@1 40; amber $1 45@1 47. Corn—Old firm; yellow, old, 60c; do new 52@58c; mixed, new, 57c. Oats freely offered: Western mixed 36@40c. Pork $17 00. Lard 10@10½c. Whisky—Western $1 10. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 32@33c; do firsts 27@29c; Western extras 25@27c; do firsts 21@22c. Cheese dull; Western 13@14c. Eggs—Western fresh 29@31c.

TOLEDO, December 6.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash $1 27; extra white Michigan $1 44; amber Michigan $1 38; seller January $1 37; seller February $1 39½; No. 2 do $1 24; No. 2 red winter $1 27½; seller January $1 30; No. 3 red $1 22½; rejected $1 15. Corn quiet; high mixed 50c; new 47½c; No. 2 49c; new 46c; seller January 46¾c; No. 2 white, new, 46½c. Oats—No. 2 34½c.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 31@1 32. Corn quiet at 43¼c. Oats firm at 32½c; Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 06. Pork steady at $16 00. Lard steady at 9⅝c. Bulkmeats held higher at 6@6¼@8@8¼@8⅝c. Bacon dull and nothing doing.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat closed easier; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No. 2 $1 18¾; No. 3 $1 10. Corn easier; No. 2 44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 33¼c. Rye quiet; No. 1 50c. Barley less active and lower. No. 2 spring 77@77½c; No. 3 43½@44c.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—California white wheat average 10s 10d@11s 1d; do. club 11s 1d@11s 3d; red winter spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 9s 7d@10s 5d; winter 10s@10s3d. Flour 23@25s. Corn 27s. Oats 3@3½s. Barley 3½s. Cloverseed 50@55s. Pork 70s.

OSWEGO, December 6.—Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 42; No. 2 Milwaukee do $1 34; extra white Michigan $1 55. Corn unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Sugar steady; common 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7½@8¼c; Molasses quiet; common 30@40c; prime to choice 42@47c.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 6.—Market firm and full prices continue; there is a steady but moderate demand from manufacturers; fine fleeces inquired for but holders not disposed to sell unless very extreme prices are realized. Medium extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania 45@49c; Michigan 40@42½c. Combing and delaine 45@50c for choice selections; 55@57½c for superfine and double extra. Pulled quiet but firm with stock considerably reduced at 35@45c, including good and choice superfine at 40@45c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton goods quiet but firm in first hands. Brown sheetings strong at current quotations. Prints in steady but moderate demand. Men's wear in woolens less active and flannels continue quiet. Trimmed felt skirts rather more active. Shawls dull. Hosiery in fair request.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton easy at 12 1-16@12⅛c. Futures closed quiet: December 12⅛c; January 12 9-32c; February 12 7-16@12 15-32; March 12⅝@12 21-32c.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton firm at 6 7-16@6⁹⁄₁₆d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 9,000 American.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Coal—Became settled and the demand was fair, Youghiogheny and Campbell's creek selling at 7c per bushel afloat, and 10@11c delivered; Muskingum Valley, 9@10c on cars; Hocking Valley 10c at elevator, and both 11@12c delivered; Ashland and Ohio river, 5@5½c afloat, and 8@9c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; anthracite $8 00@9 00 per ton delivered.

Coke—Was steady, city manufactured and gas house selling at 7c per bushel at yards, and 8@9c delivered; crushed, 8@9c at yards, and 10@11c delivered; Connellsville, 10@11c, and McKeesport, 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Coal—Pittsburgh at 11c, retail; Pine Hill at 10c; Kentucky at 8@9c; Raymond City at 10½c; Pomeroy at 10c; cannel at 18@20c; city coke at 8c per bushel by cart load; anthracite at $9 00@9 50; Pittsburgh afloat at 7½@8c; Raymond City 7@7½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Parthia	December 6	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	December 7	Glasgow.
Herder	December 7	Hamburg.
P. Caland	December 7	Rot'erd'm
City of Richmond	December 9	Liverpool.
The Queen	December 9	Liverpool.
California	December 9	Glasgow.
America	December 9	Bremen.
Hindoo	December 9	Hull.
Nevada	December 12	Liverpool.
Algeria	December 13	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	December 14	Glasgow.
Frisia	December 14	Hamburg.
Brittanic	December 16	Liverpool.
France	December 16	Havre.
Spain	December 16	Liverpool.
Weser	December 16	Bremen.
Ethiopia	December 16	Glasgow.
Elysia	December 16	London.
Somerset	December 16	Bristol.
Wisconsin	December 19	Liverpool.
Batavia	December 20	Liverpool.
Wm. A. Schalten	December 21	Rot'erd'm
Gellert	December 21	Hamburg.
State of Georgia	December 21	Glasgow.
City of Berlin	December 23	Liverpool.
England	December 23	London.
Rhein	December 23	Bremen.
Colombo	December 23	Hull.
Victoria	December 23	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	December 27	Liverpool.
Pommerania	December 28	Hamburg.
Celtic	December 30	Liverpool.
Labrador	December 30	Havre.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Clive	December 7	Liverpool.
Ohio	December 14	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	December 24	Liverpool.
City of New York	December 28	Liverpool.
Vaderland	December 29	Antwerp.

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	December 9	Liverpool.
Marathon	December 16	Liverpool.
Siberia	December 23	Liverpool.
Hecla	December 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 6, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE —OR + Ft.	CHANGE —OR + In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	9	8	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	11	8	..	..	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	4	6	..	..	W.	Fair.
Dubuque	..	..	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	0	..	..	N.	Clear.
Louisville	6	6	..	..	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	9	0	..	..	S.	Cloudy.
Nashville	2	8	..	..	S.	Fair.
Omaha	1	9	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	6	..	..	S.	Fair.
Shreveport	5	9	..	..	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	8	9	..	..	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	12	9	..	..	S. W.	Cloudy.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 6, 1876.
River 2 feet and on a stand. Weather clear; thermometer 35.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 6, 1876.
River 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather clear.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 6, 1876.
River 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather fair; thermometer 26 at 7 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 6, 1876.
River 5 feet 6 inches and stationary; ice thinning out. Weather moderating. Departed—Express, Parkersburg; Emma Graham, Cincinnati.

[By Associated Press.]

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Weather pleasant and clear. Arrived—Charles Morgan, Cincinnati. River falling; 6 feet 7 inches in canal.

Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

Our River Correspondence.

HORSE TAIL, December 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The steamer J. L. Rhoads has bern ice-bound here since Friday night. Ice has been running heavy, but the river is now nearly clear. Weather moderating. I hope we will get up soon. The City of Helena is aground on the bar. Ice reported stopped at Keokuk.

J. C. F.

P. S.—Since the above was written I learned that the ice had gorged at Carondelet, but as the river is now running full, I suppose it has broken. The wind is getting a little more south.

J. C. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet seven inches and swelling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva......8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet seven inches and swelling slowly. The weather was cold in the morning but moderated during the day.

THE towboat Hercules is laid up at Marietta.

PAVING the Memphis wharf has been suspended since the cold weather set in.

THE Thompson Dean has joined the Pool Line at Cincinnati for the present trip.

THE packets on the slackwater leave promptly at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for the headwaters.

THE towboat Hornbrook and barges left for Cincinnati last evening with an excellent trip.

THE towboats J. A. Blackmore, Hornet No. 2, John Cook, Diamond and fearless have arrived.

THE steamer Emma Graham turned back from Bellaire and missed a splendid trip.

THE towboat Three Lights left Cincinnati for this port with a tow of empty barges.

THE steamer Thompson Dean is announced as a regular Cincinnati and New Orleans packet.

THE harborboat Liberty sunk at the landing at Memphis on Saturday. She is being wrecked.

IT is said that Captain E. W. Gould will run his new boat between Louisville and New Orleans this winter.

THE towboats Ohio Valley, Mt. Clare, Hawk No. 2 and J. S. Neel arrived at Cincinnati with tows of Kanawha coal.

A PICTURE of Miss Florence Meyer, life size, has been presented to the steamer of that name by the young lady's father, Mr. Gabe Meyer.

THE prospect of a petrified river below Louisville causes the situation to look threatening to the flatboat interests and bad on coal consumers.

MONTANA parties talk of building a mountain boat, with Messrs. James A. Yore and Frank Leibke part owners, and Yore to command her.

COAL AT MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* says: In view of the prevailing scarcity of coal here, dealers are beginning to be considerably stirred up concerning the prospect of replenishing their supply.

RATES of sugar freight from New Orleans up the Ohio is twenty-five cents per cwt. The James Howard has a few hundred tons at cut rates, which she is to reship on the Ohio boats from Memphis.

CAPTAIN A. J. LINDSEY, of Peoria, Illinois, but an old boatman on the river, has been appointed to the clerkship of the Memphis packet James D. Parker, *vice* C. B. Russell, promoted to the captaincy.

AT St. Louis, Saturday, Mr. Vincent, bar keeper of the Utah, shot and seriously injured Mr. Andrews, the boat's engineer. Vincent is a Frenchman and lives in New Orleans. He was arrested and held to answer.

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. RUSSELL.—The Cincinnati *Times* pays him the following just compliment: Captain Charlie is not only a good steamboatman, but a thorough gentleman. The traveling public will be delighted to find him in command of the Parker.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of bacon and meat await shipment from the upper shores of Red, Washita, White and other Southern tributary rivers. A rise in the waters of these streams would let out much cotton, meat and produce, the latter of which would at once be placed on markets where most needed.

THE Davenport *Gazette* of Saturday says: The running ice, which was very heavy, sent the ferryboat to her winter quarters, below Smoky Point, yesterday morning, at eight o'clock. She didn't do that last year at all in December. The weather was delightful nearly all the time of the first three weeks in December, 1875.

THE Middleport *Herald* says: The Kanawha and the Liberty are both at the wharf "taking a rest." Henry B. Smith, Yard Superintendent for the Transportation Company, is sick, unable to attend to business. Work on the elongated Crossley and the new Roberts is progressing satisfactorily. Captain Branch is at home. He left the Norton in good hands at Cairo.

THE Clarksville *Tobacco Plant* says: The Julia No. 2, Captain Small, late of the Celina, commanding, destined for the Upper Cumberland trade, passed up Monday evening. She didn't stop. The man who runs her calliope is a jam up musician—equal to two music boxes and a tin horn. While rounding the bend he played "Old Hundred," "The Camels are Coming," "Hold the Fort," "Git out of the Wilderness" and "Yankee Doodle," at one and the same time.

THE New Orleans *Times* of December 1st says: The Planters' and Merchants' Reform Line of Red river, looms up to-day in an advertisement in our columns, by which it will be seen that the fine steamer Kate Kinney, Captain J. B. Kinney, Clerk James Kennedy, and the R. W. Dugan, Captain Andy G. Swain, Clerk George H. Deane, will make regular trips during the season to Shreveport, Choushatta, Grand Ecore, Alexandria and all way landings.

CINCINNATI.—The folloing is the amount of pig iron received here by barges during the month of November, and weighed by W. H. Broadwell, City Weigher:

Furnaces.	Tons.
Mount Vernon	145
Kentucky	58
Ashland	350
Vesuvius	185
Lawrence	53
Total	791

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: Messrs. Brows & Jones, the coal dealers, have an excellent representative in charge of their business in New Orleans, in the person of that sterling gentleman and popular steamboat commander, Captain James H. Pepper, who is ably assisted by Mr. George Rootes, formerly a popular Memphis merchant. Captain Pepper formerly commanded several of the largest packets, two or three running from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and several between Memphis and Cincinnati, and was always successful. Besides his experience in river matters, he possesses all those qualities which adorn a gentleman, and an integrity beyond question. He won hosts of friends wherever destiny cast him, and we learn is highly esteemed in New Orleans his new home. Mr. Rootes is also deservedly popular in New Orleans business as well as social circles.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Sixteen years ago the following boats were advertised to leave this port:

Crescent City, Thornburg, master, for New Orleans.

T. L. McGill, Callahan master, for New Orleans.

New Sam Gaty, T. B. Johnson master, for New Orleans.

Champion, Moore master, for New Orleans.

J. C. Swon, I. H. Jones master, for New Orleans.

John D. Perry, Zeigler master, for Memphis.

John H. Dickey, Marshall master, for Memphis.

Platte Valley, Wolf master, for Memphis.

Cambridge, Charles Morrison master, for Keokuk.

Jeannie Deans, E. A. Sheble master, for Keokuk.

Brazil, Belt master, for Illinois river.

Lebanon, Davidson master, for Ohio river.

Anglo Saxon, Hazlett master, for Ohio river.

C. E. Hillman, Corbett master, for Nashville.

Captain Dick Gray left for Dubuque in command o the Hawkeye State. The channel depth to Cairo was five and a half feet; to Keokuk four and a half feet. How is this with the present?

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

W J Meek, 20 cases coffins; W P Townsend, 8 casks rivets; B Simon, 4 bxs dry goods; P Duff & Sons, 20 bbls flour, 2 bdls handles; Walker, Dunlevy Co, 1 car hickory wood, 50 tcs lard; N J Braden, 780 bxs cheese; National Tube Works, 224 bars iron; Peabody, Hugus & Co, 15 bxs cheese; Owners, 24 crates eggs, 65 bars soap, 1 bx butter; Hussey, Wells & Co, 20 steel plates; John Veon, 14 pkgs cabbage; F A Deutenberg, 63 sks corn; S Wiling, 10 do oats; J F Bradshaw, 3 tubs butter; J P Hanna, 39 d hogs; McCullough, Smith & Co, 48 sks rags; B H Voskamp, 400 do flour; J H Loh & Co, 8 bbls onions, 2 do eggs, 3 pkgs; W B Hays & Son, 150 buckets lard; J G Miller, 1 car hay; Head, McElroy & Co, 13 sks oats, 2 pkgs butter; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Houck, McCague & Co, 100 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

S Lindsay, Jr & Co, 400 sks flour; Jas Littell, 25 bbls whisky; Kramer & S, 3 bxs yeast; C Schwartz, 1 bx brackets; Herzog & B, 10 butts tobc; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 hhds sugar; R & W Jenkinson, 30½ cads tobc; T J Wallace, 10 pkgs do; C H Reuter, 5 bxs p do; F Hamberger, 15 bbls whisky; S M Willock, 20 do oil; Grove & Bair, 3 pkgs brackets; Voight, Mahood & Co, 5 bbls h nuts; Carter Bros & Co, 20 pails tobc; *Dispatch*, 2 bbls p ink; W Kearns, 25 bxs starch; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 2 tubs butter; T C Jenkins, 100 bxs candles; Jas H Loh & Co, 3 bxs butter, 1 do eggs; H T Price & Son, lot castgs; Wilbert & Wallace, 3 bbls apples; B H Voskamp, 10 bbls molasses; Aug Depp, 2 cars staves and heading; C A Warmcastle, 1 do staves; D G Stewart, 1 car e corn; Watt, L & Co, 38 bales broom corn; R & H Jenkinson, 3 cases c tobacco; A Schaub, 9 do l tobacco; T R Kerr, 25 bbls whisky; W B Hays & Son, 7 tcs b bacon; G Kann, 10 buts tobacco; G Schellhase, 10 bbls hominy; Luebbe Bros, 20 do do; S Lindsay & Co, 20 do flour; Paine, A & T, 5 do oil; A Speer & Son, 1 plow; McHenry & H, 10 bbls flour; J White, Jr, & Son, 1 do tallow; Crawford Mfg Co, 1 do iron nuts; John Slighdon, 27 sks corn; H A Clifford, 2 cars tar barrels; Penna Salt Mfg Co, 5 bbls oil; Rea, H & K, 15 kegs p feet.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Kimmell & R, 1 car lumber; J Williams, 1 car do; Slack & S, 1 do do; Warden & O, 3 do o barrels; Paine, A & Co, 2 cars; P Duff & Sons, 1 car w boards; J H Loh & Co, 12 kegs a butter; F & J Henry, 12 bbls krout; E H Myers, 20 tcs shoulders, 20 do bellies; Hartley Bros, 2 bales rubber; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 cases grease; Dithridge & Co, 17 bbls chimneys, 3 bxs do; W G Hoover, 1 do shoes; G J Bridge, 15 do soap; F M Eaton & Co, 1 do mdse; T M Ollendorf, 1 bx; Garrett & S, 6 bxs f fish; J L Wyland, 1 do do, 2 bbls do; Voigt, M & Co, 1 keg butter; J W Fethlan, 1 bx cheese; Penna D F Co, 2 do wheels; Strunz & W, 4 do soap; T J Wallace, 22 butts tobacco; G W Backofen, 2 bxs mdse; J Stuhl, 11 do books; C O Rowe, 2 barrels sundries, 1 hogshead sundries, 3 kegs hardware, 16 coils wire; Steele, Tate & Co, 25 bbls apples; Wm Barker, 7 sks wool; Julius Schmidt, 2 bxs boots; Keil & Ritchart, 136 bbls apples; Dr J A McCready, 4 do do, 1 bx mdse; B A Gausman, 15 sks rags; Jacobus & N, 8 bell knobs; Mareau & Co, 1 tin ware; J P Leam, 1 cask ware; A Rauch, 1 bbl whisky; Mrs Matthews, 1 keg wine; Jas Safter, 1 hf do do; J Heisel, 3 do do; E Rohekaste, 1 do do; C Mullinari, 1 do do; Arbuckles & Co, 2 bxs coffee; J Marshall, 38 sks potatoes, 53 do oats; M M Yeaghy, 1 lot h h goods; Paine, A & Co, 1 car oil; McBane & Anjer, 94 bales hay; F W Jenkins & Bro, 104 bbls rice; Dilworth Bros, 84 do do; Walker, D & Co, 50 do oil; B D Moore, 43 oil bbls; M Seibert, 24 pcs b slate; W B Hays & Son, 5 bbls oil; W S Evans, 5 do do; Jas Irwin, 78 do apples; B Lupp, Jr, & Co, 3 tcs lard.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 6 cars blooms; Sho, B & Co, 7 cars l stone, Erskson & Co, 1 do fire clay; A, D & Co, 16 do coal; W V Kish & Co, 2 do w iron; Isabella F Co, 8 do limestone; D O Cunningham, 1 do lumber; C L Ice Co, 1 do ice; Wm McKinney & Son, 2 do s iron; Byers, McC & Co, 1 do metal; Sable Coal Co, 17 do coal; N Y & C G C Co, 47 do; Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 rolls leather; S Leisey, 5 empt kgs; J W Conners, 1 bbl sunds; H Buffum, 2 bxs e bottles; T C Jenkins, 1 bx cheese; Reese Owens, 1 bx mdse; D Chestnut & Co, 4 rolls leather; Jas Callery, 14 bdls hides; G Kann, 43 bdls hides; A Bradley, 2 bdls fenders; Isabella Forbes, 1 bbl flour, 1 bx mdse; S Wright, 1 box butter, 1 do eggs; Scott & Co, 1 box butter; A D Kelley, 1 box butter, 2 sks beans; J C O'Donnel, 1 box butter, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Hoffman, 2 calves; John Hoffman, 3 do; Voigt, M & Co, 1 sk beans; A H Reismyer, 1 do; Freese & A, 1 do; H Earnest, 1 d hog; Van Gorder & S, 36 sks flour; J Raethel, 2 calves; Wm Tell, 1 calf; H Ross, 1 do; Zeigler, 1 do; Wm Boal, 7 live hogs, 1 calf; Wm Hoffman, 1 hog; George Mark, 3 bgs rags; J Pearsaul, 4 sacks corn.

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Met'l tons	Ore, tons.	Sc'p, tons.	Blms tons
Ptts., Ft. W. & C. R'y	110	......	......	......
Cleveland & Pgh. R. R.	......	140	......	100
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	......	......	10
A. V. R. R.	12	......	24	72
Total	172	140	24	182

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF THE
Keystone Iron Works
AND FOURTEEN LOTS,
In Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburgh.

THURSDAY MORNING, December 21, at 10 o'clock, by order of P. H. MILLER, Assignee of GLASS, NEELY & CO., bankrupts, will be offered for sale, on the premises, Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, all the right, title and interest of the assignee in the following described real estate: That certain property on Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of 280 7-10 feet and a depth of about 600 feet to low water line; bounded on the east by property of H. Johns and on the west by C. Hussey & Co.'s copper mill, on which is erected a rolling mill, with 19 puddling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, 20 in., 16 in. and 9 in., and sheet trains, annealing furnaces, squeezers, shears, lathes and a large number of extra rolls, extra castings, &c. The mill is well known as the Keystone Iron Works.

Sold free of all liens except three mortgages and the municipal liens of the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, 14 lots fronting on line of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, being lots Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 in James L. Craft's plan. Sold free of all liens.

Terms Cash, 5 per cent. of the purchase to be paid at time of sale. For further particulars inquire of

P. H. MILLER,
No. 81 Fourth avenue.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.
no30,de7,14,21

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ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice Presid.nt.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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DEALERS IN
GOLD
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W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
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Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

$25, $50, $100, $200, $500.
The reliable house of ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK, publish a handsome eight-page weekly paper, called the Weekly Financial Report, which they send free to any address. In addition to a large number of editorials on financial and other topics, it contains very full and accurate reports of the sales and standing of every stock, bond and security dealt in at the Stock Exchange. MESSRS. FROTHINGHAM & CO. are extensive brokers of large experience and tried integrity. In addition to their stock brokerage business, they sell what are termed "Privileges," or "Puts and Calls," now one of the favorite methods of legitimate speculation. Their advice is valuable, and by following it many have made fortunes.—*New York Metropolis.* MWF

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DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
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PITTSBURGH, PA

THE
"BOSS"
AT THE
CENTENNIAL
AS WELL AS AT
VIENNA.
THE
WILSON
RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD,
A
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
FOR THE
BEST
Family Sewing Machine
IN THE
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WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
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LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDEND FOR 1874 $3,037,872.83. RATIO EXPENSE TO INCOME 6⁷⁄₁₀ PER CENT
S.S. CARRIER Gen'l Agent

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
9 WATER STREET.

LEAKY ROOFS
Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint. 84 DIAMOND STREET.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First-Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts
Ferd. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen.....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....157 Liberty st
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....100 Fourth ave
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth ave
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....15 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave, above Smithfield st
Furniture.
Schoeneck & Close.....Penn ave. and Tenth st
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Preston.....33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403, 405 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....336 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 92 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth av.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....336 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....395 Penn ave
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair).
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co.....Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Matthias & Peck..57 and 59 Ninth st., (Renshaw's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett..n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....31 Seventh ave.
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SCENES AT THE CREMATORY.

A Mee'ing in the Town Hall

An Interesting Discussion of Body Burning.

Addresses by Colonel Olcott, Drs. Le Moyne and King, Rev. Dr. Hays and Boyd Crumrine, Esq.

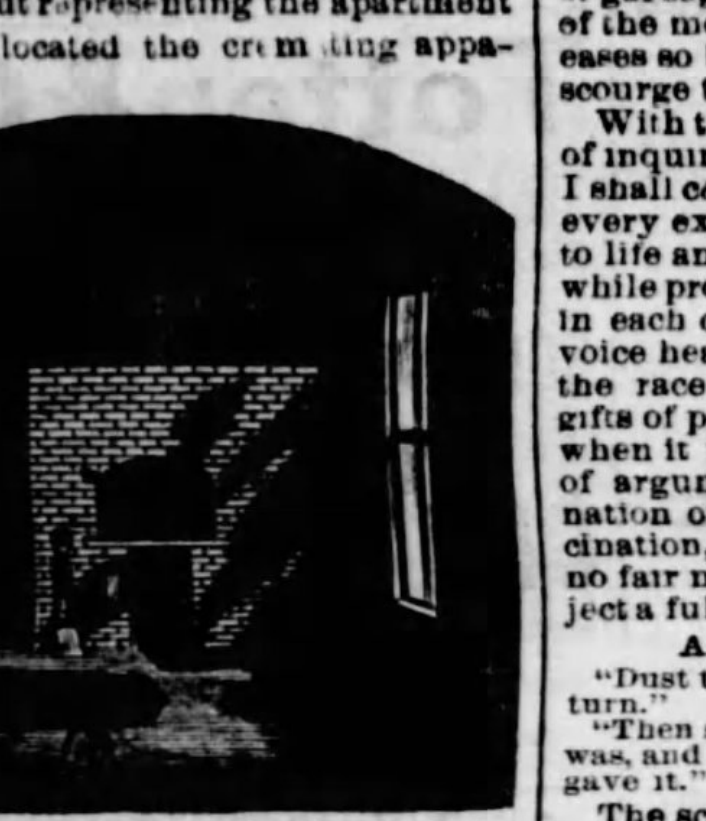
An Able Essay by Prof. Reclam, &c., &c., &c.

The De Palm cremation was consummated yesterday, at Little Washington. It was done, according to one of the speakers at the post-cremation meeting, "with all the requisites for a complete, a scientific, a civilized and a Christian cremation."

The time fixed upon for placing the body of Baron de Palm in the retort was half-past eight o'clock, and long before that hour the little building on "Gallows Hill," which has been name I "American Crematory," was surrounded by an eager anxious throng, in which were a score or more of representatives of the press of Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Presently Colonel Olcott, one of the executors of the deceased Baron, accompanied by other members of the Theosophical Society, arrived, when the door of Reception Hall, a small apartment adjoining that in which the furnace is located, was thrown open. The few representatives of Health Boards and other scientific gentlemen who were present, were ushered into the little hall, closely followed by several of the large reportorial gang, and when all were inside the door was closed and locked, to the great disgust of several hundred persons who had for several hours been stamping the frozen ground in the hope of obtaining a view of the corpse, the furnace and other sights within the building.

THE CREMATORY.

An accurate description of the crematory is given by Mr. Nicholas Wade, a son-in-law of Dr. Le Moyne, under whose direction the furnace was constructed, and it is not necessary to repeat it here. Below is presented a cut representing the apartment in which is located the cremating apparatus:



The engraving shows the front of the furnace and retort, together with the crib in which the body was placed preparatory to sliding it into the retort. The crib was so constructed as to raise the body some two inches from the floor of the furnace, thus affording a draft of air underneath and rendering the combustion more perfect than it was in the case of the sheep that were burned some weeks ago.

THE REMAINS OF THE BARON,

which had been lifted from the silver-mounted coffin, in which they arrived, enveloped in linen and placed in the crib, were carefully inspected by the scientists and the reporters until the hour for the beginning of the burning arrived. The skin was of a dark, leathery hue, and the corpse was completely plastered over with potter's clay saturated with carbolic acid and chrysolite, which, in the course of a year, extract all the juices of the body. Leathery and dark as the Baron looked, however, it was easy to see the likeness to his photograph, as handed around by Colonel Olcott, which represented a fine-featured, grizzly-haired old German gentleman.

INTO THE FIERY FURNACE.

Colonel Olcott, a short time before consigning the body to the retort, strewed up on it myrrh, frankincense, cassia and spices. It was then ornamented with pea blossoms, callow leaves, immortelles, primroses, smilax and a sprig of mignonette, all indicative of the immortality of the soul. The urn destined to receive the ashes was then placed upon the top of the furnace, just above the retort.

At twenty-seven minutes after eight, the audience taking off their hats, four gentlemen, Colonel Olcott, Mr. Newton, Dr. LeMoyne and Dr. Asdale, took hold of the corners of the crib. The crowd being cleared, the body was then taken from the reception room and slid into the furnace. A rush of smoke from the consuming flowers, a whiff of odor from the spices, and the doors were shut down and the cremation began.

Within twenty minutes an inspection of the body was made through a small hole in the door of the retort, showing that the skull had fallen to one side, and the bones of the skeleton began to show. The body had not yet fallen apart, the evergreens being still visible in good preservation. At nine o'clock the ribs showed plainly. The small blower in front of the furnace was kept in motion, increasing the power of the flames and thus intensifying the heat. At half-past nine no vestige of the flowers remained. The inclosing sheet still retained its form, preserved by an alum solution in which it had been dipped. At 10:20 the right side of the skeleton had fallen in, but the ribs of the left side stood up from the backbone. At eleven o'clock the backbone, a few ribs and the bones of one hand alone were visible, the head having fallen back out of sight. At half past eleven the hand had fallen. At twelve the ribs were scarcely visible. The medical gentleman made an examination at eleven o'clock, and pronounced the incineration completed at that time. A jar of the poker against the crib completed the crumbling of the remains, which suddenly fell down to the bottom of the retort, leaving the bars of the crib visible in every part. The twigs of spruce on the body alone retained their form to the last. The doctors present were LeMoyne, Asdale, Otterson, Clemmer and Folsom.

The time occupied in the cremation was two hours and twenty-seven minutes. The ashes will not be taken out of the furnace till it cools, when Colonel Olcott will inurn them without ceremony. They will not probably be taken out till Saturday.

AFTER CREMATION.

The meeting at the Town Hall convened at three o'clock in the afternoon, when 'Squire Judson was called to the chair.

The opening address was delivered by Colonel Olcott, who related how he came to appear in the capacity of a cremator of his deceased friend. The Baron, on his deathbed, had extorted a promise from the speaker that he would see his body burned. This desire came through his having read accounts of persons being buried alive, while in a trance. The speaker also gave a brief history of cremation as an ancient custom.

Other addresses were delivered and are given below:

Address of Dr. George P. Hays.

I have been requested by my friend, Dr. Le Moyne, to whom I am under many obligations, to say a few words on this occasion. His motive in making this request is, that so far as this will go, it will show that the present movement, in which he is engaged, is in no way hostile to religion; but that it is a subject on which each person should make up an intelligent judgment on its own merits, giving mere ridicule no attention whatever. It is not creditable to any person's independence of opinion, either to offer unmeaning ridicule, or be influenced by it. The question of the proper disposition to be made of the bodies of the dead, is one to be decided by the welfare of the living. Nothing of either good or evil can come from it to the dead, no matter what is done. In the next place there is nothing in the Word of God, that was intended to control this subject. Burial is spoken of, and was adopted in most cases, because it was convenient. If scripture was to control, embalmment would be the proper method, as being that which was adopted in the case of the Savior. The true spirit of the Bible, however, is found in the direction of the Savior, to let the dead bury their dead. Excessive care after death is in that rather condemned than encouraged.

Neither is the subject of the resurrection of the dead in any way affected by it. The elements of which our bodies are composed are as thoroughly scattered by decay in the grave as by burning. The Almighty power, which can call together the ashes of those burned alive at the martyrs' stake, will find no difficulty in calling once more into active being the bodies of those lost in the sea, or consumed after death. No man knows in what the identity of the body consists. Every atom of our bodies is changed during our lifetime, and yet our bodies are the same. There is not an atom of the matter that was in the body of the child at its birth in the body of the old man of sixty; and yet it is so the same, that it wears the scars of childish accidents and misfortunes. The identity needed for immortality is the identity of the rational, accountable Soul, and the identity of the body will be as well maintained then as now, although that can be done without having a particle of that same matter in it. That subject therefore is not affected by this.

In my judgment, the whole matter is a question of feeling and of public health. I confess that my feelings resist the suggestion, and I now place it on record, that I do not by this address, commit myself to adopt this method of cremation so far as I may at any time be called on to decide, as to the disposition that shall be made of any dead. But I have known for years that there were those who, on mature reflection, preferred this to any other method. This is especially true in the large cities and thickly settled sections. One other class has also indicated a disposition to adopt it; namely, those who by their very circumstances and calling could have no settled place of abode. By personal experience I know what it is to bury the dead, and look the fact in the face that you can live no single month assured that some false step of your own or some providence from God will not force you to move your home, no man can tell how far from those that have been the life of the home circle. Up until the erection of this establishment, no matter how deep the preferences of any one might be for this course, there was no place on this continent where they could be accommodated. Surely no one ought seriously to object to allowing each one to do as they please in this matter. When so much is a matter of feeling, and feeling so very largely a thing not controlled by reason, the utmost liberty ought to be secured to all.

When we pass to the question of public health, there can be no controversy in places where the habitations of men are so close together that the burial of the dead cannot be accomplished without liability to the spread of disease. The history of anatomy is full of instances where surgeons have either been seriously injured or lost their lives by poison entering a scratch of an instrument as they were performing some post mortem examination or dissecting some subject. Will the poisons be any less injurious because the source of them is concealed from sight by being placed under ground, and the poison taken into the system by the water or some other way? For myself, I believe that in regions no more thickly settled than this, the powers of the earth as an absorbent, are a reasonably sure protection, especially when graveyards are located properly with reference to the dwellings of men. It is, however, well known, that this will not be used alone for those in this neighborhood. From places at a distance, applications are made for its use. The employment of it, according to their desire, is absolutely without peril to any one. If the discussion that will spring from it, shall call public attention to the injuries to public health from decaying animal and vegetable matter in our streets and gutters and alleys, it will be an immense benefit. I believe that if the water which we drink from our wells was analyzed and the ingredients of it exhibited to us, it would so startle the community that a radical revolution in the matter of our whole mode of disposing of garbage and offal would at once be inaugurated. Statistics do show, that towns of from 5,000 to 15,000 inhabitants are by far the most unhealthy. They are too thickly settled for the earth to absorb all that is thrown on it, and they are too poor to erect water works, and construct a proper system of sewerage, and compel the proper removal of garbage. And so they live in the midst of the most deadly malaria, and the diseases so bred multiply sickly people, and scourge the community with plagues.

With these last views, largely the result of inquiries made during the year last past, I shall certainly not withhold my assent to every experiment for reducing the dangers to life and health from such contagion; and while proposing to act on my own judgment in each case as it may come up, I give my voice heartily to every effort to secure for the race the untainted use of God's great gifts of pure water and fresh, sweet air, and when it is remembered that every source of argument now appealed to in condemnation of this was claimed to prohibit vaccination, which is now obligatory by law, no fair man can object to allowing the subject a full consideration.

Address of James King, M. D.

> "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."
>
> "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

The scriptural quotations tell the whole story of the end of man's physical organization, and the destiny of his immortal part. The body decays, is reduced to the elements of inorganic matter, "returns to the earth as it was," but the spirit, the divine spark, returns to the bosom of the Eternal. Though the body is destined to decompose, there is that in our nature which prompts us to treat it with respectful care. Indeed our affections so cling to the form of one we love, that they cluster about it even when the spirit which made it lovely in our eyes has taken its departure. We often mourn over the body of a friend, though it is no more to him than his cast off clothing. In affectionate remembrance of his virtues we decently dress it, decorate it with garlands of flowers and pour upon it the perfume of our sad and loving tears, and then as decomposition begins, we turn from it as an unseemly thing and hasten to "bury it out of our sight."

The disposal of the remains of the dead has interested mankind in all periods of history. Various methods and customs have prevailed in relation thereto, but none to change the eternal decree, as it is written, "The dust shall return to the earth as it was." The vital force which builds up and holds together the components of the organized structure operates only during life. According to the law of Nature, as soon as life ceases the body begins to disintegrate, and eventually its components separate into the elementary forms of matter out of which it was constructed. If actuated by a given set of motives, you may hasten the process, as by the method formally instituted here this day—if moved, on the other hand, by the futile hope of securing for the body an endless preservation, by embalming by the "hermetic seal," or otherwise, you may retard the process; but you can do nothing more. "The dust shall return to the earth as it was." Time will unlock any "prison house" in which you would confine it, and let its atoms fly withersoever in the domain of nature their affinities may lead them.

Now, if by the combustion of the body you effect the separation of its elements, the result occurs by a swift, purifying, healthful process. The gases it contains are dissipated upon the air without forming injurious combinations; its fluids are dispersed in harmless vapors and the earthly solids, purified by fire, remain as ashes, which may be gathered into urns if you wish, as sometimes practiced in classic Greece and Rome.

But when the body is committed to the grave, and the separation of its elements is allowed to take place by putrefaction, the result occurs by a slow, offensive process, and one which may be hurtful to the health of the living. Noxious fluids are formed in the decomposition which may percolate the earth to be washed by rains or subterranean currents into the wells and springs and streams supplying us with the water we drink. The gases eliminated in the process unhindered by fire, form new combinations of an offensive and deleterious kind, such as the phosphuret and sulphuret of hydrogen. A portion of these may be in solution and pass downwards with the fluids. Another portion may be held with the air in the surrounding earth and emanate in lethal vapors, when the earth is opened for new interments. We have the history as to the emanation of such pent-up gases on the reopening of old graves after over four hundred years, as the reopening of the burial pits at Lewes, which were closed during the Black Death, in the fourteenth century. But chiefly is the tendency of the noxious gases generated in the grave to creep up through the crevices and pores of the loose earth and by the law of the mutual diffusion of gases, mingle with and poison the air we breathe. To confirm this we have the statement in a communication to the British *Medical Journal* for August, 1874, that the emanations from the suburban graveyards in London pollute the air enough to smell.

We do not ignore the fact that the putrescent and unhealthful fluids and gases resulting from animal decomposition are capable of being neutralized by the earth. The antiseptic properties of certain soils in a dry state, and their agency in delaying decomposition cannot be questioned, I have read with great interest Dr. Addinell Howson's memoir published in Philadelphia two years ago, concerning the application of earth as a surgical dressing. The numerous experiments and facts detailed by him, corroborated and confirmed by the researches of Professor Way, Liebig and others, lead, as I think, to a definite conclusion in regard to this subject. It is this: That dry, clayey soils, acting as deoxygents—that is, by absorbing oxygen—do delay the putrefaction of animal bodies imbedded in them; and they also attract and absorb ammonia, the sulphide and phosphate of hydrogen and other deleterious products of decomposition if the process has commenced. It is for this reason, as I believe, that human bodies in some instances will remain long buried without being decomposed. If, however, such soil be permeated by water, they lose their preservative properties and decomposition goes on in that case rapidly. The preservative property may be lost also by saturation, just as Dr. Hewson's dry earth dressings, when saturated with the discharge from a wound, lost their effect and had to be daily renewed. Now, a grave in a compact clay soil is a good receptacle for holding water, and a continuous rain falling on one newly made and penetrating the loose earth will furnish all the conditions required for the decomposition of the body and escape of the poisonous effluvia arising from it. Besides graves are dug in every variety of soil. In some districts sandy soils are the only kind to be had for inhumation. In these, animal substances putrify rapidly—this for the reason that they are the opposite of the clay soil in their affinity for oxygen, and for taking up the hurtful putrescent gases, the escape of which the porous nature of such earth particularly favors. But we need not enlarge upon this point. In view of the facts and principles already adduced, if I have correctly stated them, the general proposition must be accepted as true—that many graveyards do vitiate and make unhealthful the air we breathe—and especially is this the case in regard to the crowded graveyards in the neighborhood of dense populations.

But I have referred to the noxious products of putrefication in the grave as also a source of contamination to the water we drink. The extent of this it is difficult to determine, as the question, so far as I know, has not been particularly investigated. But let us consider briefly what the highest authorities have to say about these organic impurities from all sources, and perhaps we may infer what "part or lot" the graveyard has in it. "All rivers and wells," says Muspratt in his great work on chemistry as applied to the arts of manufactures, "contain more or less of organic matter which is acknowledged to be a cause of disease, and its separation from the water is a problem of such scientific interest that it has engaged the attention of the most eminent chemists." He gives the impurities in the Thames as the type of what all great rivers contain, from which towns and cities in populous districts derive their drinking water. "If the Thames water" he says, "is allowed to stand in an open vessel a few days it acquires an offensive odor from the decomposition of the organic matter it holds in solution." Although this water is regarded by seamen as the best for use on shipboard, they can not drink it until put through a course of natural purification. For this purpose it is put into wooden vessels and kept till it ferments, and ceases to smell, when it becomes bright and sparkling, and then remains fresh for an indefinite length of time. In other words it remains fresh when all its putrescent impurities are decomposed and its noxious gases driven off. Who will wonder that such a river should be impure? Draining a district so extensive and so densely populated with 700,000 in the towns and villages on its banks before it reaches London, with all the animal matter flowing into it from sewers, slaughter houses, over-filled graveyards and surface drainage, it would naturally become at the point where it supplies the great metropolis with drinking water one immense filthy receptacle of decayed and decaying matter, were it not for the decomposition depositing its sediments and evolving its gases as it flows along. It is well for the people of London and other great cities that the decomposition of animal matter in watery solution is not long delayed.

This water and other waters in England have been carefully examined. In 1854, during the prevalence of the cholera in that country, it was observed that persons using water from one source had the disease, while others near them, differently supplied, escaped. A notable instance occurred at Oxford, as related by Dr. Acland, where, in two jails, near to each other, with a different water supply, the inmates in one were stricken with the pestilence, while none suffered in the other. Public attention being turned by these circumstances to the water supplies, they were carefully examined, and we have the testimony of Dr. Hassell, who thoroughly investigated the subject, that "abundance of evidence can be furnished to prove that the putrescent products of organic matter in drinking water is a fruitful cause of severe and fatal disease, and frequently of an epidemic character."

In the list of the waters analyzed in England, as given by Muspratt, it is a significant fact that the most impure was the water of what he calls the "Glasgow well," and of the "Liverpool wells."

If, then, you will consider how organic impurities got into the wells, you may judge in a manner how far the morbific products of the graveyard contaminate, not only the wells, but all our sources of water supply. Many wells, you know, would utterly dry up were it not for the timely rains. Rain water is pure as it falls, but is a good solvent. As it penetrates the earth to replenish the failing fountains beneath, it carries along the soluble products of putrefaction with which it comes in contact, and so the old well filled graveyard furnishes its quota of the unseen poison we imbibe with our drink.

Consider, also, in this connection, the fearful possibility of deriving, from the water flowing through the grave, the germs of zymotic diseases, such as scarlatina, typhoid fever and diphtheria by which any community is liable to be scourged. The most malignant cases of diphtheria I have ever met occurred among the children in a house supplied by a spring and well at the base of a hill on which there was a cemetery. And the question has repeatedly occurred to me—could it be possible that the disease by which those children were swept away could come from germs washed down through the earth from a new-made grave! Of course I can not say that such was the case; for no one has actually demonstrated that diphtheria may be thus transmitted—and, therefore, I do not press this speculative view as an argument. We know enough to know that pure air and pure water, the two great essentials to healthful living, may both be contaminated by interment of the dead, and we know, also, that no such result can follow cremation. May not cremation, then, be fairly considered among the important sanitary questions which have latterly received much attention, especially on the part of medical men?

The American Medical Association has a section for the special consideration of sanitary questions, called the Section of Hygiene. Various reports have been submitted by it, but mostly of a preliminary kind, reporting plans for working as by means of Boards of Health supported by government, rather than reporting work actually accomplished. Deeply impressed with the importance of the work in which the section is engaged, I stand here today with others, to call public attention to it—and I am ready to consider fairly and thoughtfully any measure that promises so much in the way of sanitary reform as cremation, however great an innovation it may appear on a practice more honored by the custom than its beneficial results. The sanitary considerations on this subject must override all others. There is nothing in religion or natural feeling or public policy even to prevent the adoption of cremation, if the safety of the public health is found to require it. Men may talk of a feeling of repugnance against casting the dead body of a friend into the furnace; but if it be found necessary for sound and sufficient hygienic reasons, they will do it, and they ought to do it—just as a ship's crew will take the body of a comrade, dead of an infectious disease, and cast it overboard to be devoured in the sea.

But is there anything in cremation so repulsive that the feeling in regard to it will not be overcome? The thought of the body undergoing the putrid, poisonous process of natural decomposition in the grave, is far more repulsive, and that is yielded to. Jeremy Taylor, in a sermon on death, gives us his idea of the repulsive change wrought in the grave, by relating the story of a fair young German gentleman, who, being often solicited to sit for his picture, refused. But he agreed that a few days after his burial a painter might go to his vault and draw a life like picture of his death. The agreement was carried out—the picture was taken. It was hung amid the pictures of his honored ancestors, and it was the "picture of a man with his face half eaten off and his body infested with serpents"—the picture of the "dust returning to the earth," in the natural way I have seen as it sometimes occurs on the battle field. You recollect the second Bull Run disaster, that our dead remained there long unburied, and many wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. A few of the surgical corps, myself among the number, were ordered to remain on the field, gather the wounded together and care for them as best we could. On the fourth evening after the battle I learned that some wounded men had been carried to some bushes in a distant part of the field and were left without succor. Gathering up some food brought through the lines by the Sanitary Commission I hastened to the place and met there two gentlemen of the Commission from Washington City, who were on the same errand as myself. Among the group of wounded men were two that had died, their bodies already in a state of decomposition and emitting a horrid stench, while the living lying close beside them were too feeble and helpless to crawl away from their insufferable presence. But this was only a figure in the picture. After removing the wounded to a new spot, kindling a fire, adjusting their blankets and administering food and cordials, we separated to return to our quarters. My way lay across an open plateau where the battle had been fierce and bloody. Scores of the dead stripped of their clothing, lay upon the ground in every direction. Their upturned faces swollen, "begrimmed and black" and distorted beyond recognition, and their bodies immensely bloated and appearing in the light of the moon as if smeared with glistening slime, presented the most revolting spectacle a man could witness. Amid my strange thoughts and feelings in that dismal place, I could not but wonder how the moon, so bright and full and beautiful, could course her way mid-heaven and look down on such a scene without veiling her face. But she was as serene as if only gazing on heroes sleeping peacefully, and as if whispering to them the benediction "rest in peace."

When I recall that lonely walk, and, in the light of what I saw, contrast the loathsome putrefaction with immediate combustion of the body, the thought of a cremation furnace ceases to disturb me. I fancy it would have been a fitting tribute to the dead if their bodies could have been gathered from that fatal field and reduced on the funeral pyre.

Their remains could then have been brought to the capital of the nation and deposited in a monument erected to their memory, with every name inscribed. Here the friends of Liberty, for generations, could come and in the sacred ashes count the cost of the Union of these States and learn how brave men who love the Union could lay down their lives to defend it.

But some one will interpose the question, are not these bodies to be reconstructed? Yea, verily! And if gross matter is required for the purpose it will be at hand. Matter is indestructible; its atoms change their places, forming new combinations in an endless series, but none are ever lost. All matter, every particle and atom of it is in the safe and eternal keeping of Him who is "the Resurrection and the Life," "who will change our vile bodies, that they may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able to subdue all things unto Himself." We need not, therefore, concern ourselves about the disintegrating body. It has the sure promise of a reconstruction, not made subject to any contingency of re-gathering the scattered dust. It is changed that it may be fashioned after a better model. "It is sown a natural body—it is raised a spiritual body." "We shall be changed, for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, the projector of the American Crematory, discussed the sanitary branch of the subject of cremation. His views have already been pretty fully set forth in several published interviews.

Boyd Crumrine, Esq., on Cremation, as Matter of Taste.

Doubtless that people never existed who did not entertain a respect for the remains of their dead. The Indian, who seems to have a praiseworthy sentiment upon no other subject, has his notions as to what he should properly do with the lifeless body of the brave; and one of his customs is to elevate it upon poles above the surface of the earth. But among all civilized nations, at least since the beginning of the Christian dispensation, there has been but one custom in the premises, that of depositing the dead in some chosen spot beneath the surface of the earth, there to return to its original dust in its own time and in its own way. And the sentiment is common over all the civilized world and among all classes to hold as sacred and inviolable the burial places and cemeteries where the dead are laid. He who owns upon yonder hill, where is the city of our dead, a lot, of but a few square feet perhaps, where the mortal remains of his loved ones have been placed, knows that of all the wide acres of the world that little plot in "God's Acre" is the one about which as long as the earth is to him a home there will cluster the tenderest and dearest memories. And he knows too that in this feeling he has the sympathy of all around him.

This custom to bury our dead away from our sight, but with tearful and impressive ceremonies and surrounded by the sympathy of men and women who have all suffered like ourselves—to bury away our dead in some sacred spot where the green turf over them, freshened constantly with flowers and tears, may conceal the hideous inroads of corruptive decomposition and cause us to forget that the fair, cold form is ever changed—this custom and this sentiment is sufficient of itself to make us hesitate to yield a belief in the necessity or propriety of another mode of disposing of the remains of our dead.

We forget that time changes and men change with them. We forget that it was put in the natural course of human events that a time would arrive, which seems to have arrived now, when we should be brought face to face with this question; when men, flocking together to build cities large and small, filling them with immense numbers of the living and emptying them of immense numbers of the dead, affording opportunity for the development of new forms of disease and increasing the power of the old, would naturally ask, why may not the dead be burned? Simply to ask this question is a shock to our sensibilities; so little indeed have our minds had to do with thinking about it.

It seems to me, sir, that so far as argument is concerned, every application to reason is favorable to cremation as preferable to burial. I have seen or heard no argument, biblical or otherwise, rationally successful against cremation. Our theologians on all hands admit that it is not unchristian, except as being different from the practice of all christian peoples, but this exception does not arise to the dignity of an argument. There is then no question of morals involved. And the argument from the nature of things, from the standpoints of economy and sanitary necessity seem to leave the question fully settled as involving only a matter of feeling and sentiment.

Looking then at this matter as one of sentiment alone, I venture a few suggestions. I am not one of those who would inconsiderately endeavor to overthrow any custom upheld by an honest public sentiment. An honest public sentiment even though it be erroneous is entitled to great respect. For this reason, and because it would seem manifest that the popular mind needs only to be made familiar with the subject of cremation to become impressed with its propriety and necessity, and because wherever a feeling against it exists it is deep-seated and impulsive, it would be best that the subject should not be too rigorously forced before the people by societies established for the purpose, too much apt as such societies are to be obtrusive and repulsive. If cremation be proper and expedient, familiarity with the idea will rapidly remove all prejudices against it, and its voluntary adoption in an unobtrusive way by those in its favor will one day, sooner or later, make it the common method of disposing of the dead. In this community where the subject has been before the people but for a short time those who denounce it as a repulsive innovation are becoming day by day fewer in number.

And, indeed, it is outside the cities where there is apparently less necessity for the change that we would expect to find the strongest prejudice against cremation. Where the open field and unoccupied hill are so near us, it is difficult to appreciate the sanitary necessity for that method. Among us the subject forces itself only upon the mind of those, who, like Dr. Le Moyne, will look beneath the surface of things.

But, why cremation has not long since become an accepted fact with the people of the large cities can only be accounted for upon the reason that the city people will continue to nurse within their courts and alleys all manner of disease and pestilence until they are panic stricken by an epidemic. Permit me to give from memory the outlines of a case in equity within the last year before one of the courts of Philadelphia.

Years ago there was in what was then a suburban part of that city a burial place used generally by the Germans. Afterwards this burial ground became the occupant of an entire square surrounded by the solidly built tenements of the rapidly growing city. The municipal authorities having graded down the streets on the sides of this burial square, the grade being some what below the level of the bottoms of the graves, their foul contents percolated upon the open highway. This terrible condition of affairs rendered it necessary that the burial ground be entirely removed, graves, bodies and all, which the authorities were about to begin when an injunction was applied for by one who pretended to exercise the office of sexton under the directions of a burial society which had been incorporated many years ago. The testimony taken showed that the place was still used to receive the bodies of the dead, but that it become so crowded with its silent inhabitants that when a new body was left for interment this sexton, who, by the way, received $10 per burial, was compelled to open an old grave, lift one or more old bodies, put them temporarily into a vault, lower into the grave the new body, then, after the funeral cortege had withdrawn, throw in on the top the old half-decayed remains previously removed. It further appeared that the original society, the owner of this burial place, had long since been dissolved, and that the present so called sexton and his father before him were and had been for two generations the only persons interested in the care and management of this resting place for the dead; and they interested only to the extent of the $10 fee received for each piece of corruptible mortality placed by them therein. It would strike me that the inhabitants of that locality ought to be decided cremationists.

Thus, to make cremation acceptable, those who know it must be bold enough to tell us the true history of the human body after it becomes a tenant of the narrow house; how, shut out from the air and every living thing, it is neither devoured by worms nor soon of itself returns to dust, but long lingers a loathsome thing of horrid foulness, only endurable because hidden away out of sight. Surely, could we see the slowly decomposing remains of those we love, ladened with death-bearing loathsomeness, our feelings would not so much revolt at the idea of a method by which the temple of the spirit, when the spirit has departed, might at once become "ashes to ashes and dust to dust."

My views, then, upon the subject of cremation, are briefly these: Assuming, as our learned men tell us, that the burial of our dead corrupts the earth and water, not only failing to destroy the germs of disease, but concealing and increasing their power, a change to another method must therefore be proper and necessary, and is generally believed to involve no moral considerations whatever. But a change to cremation encounters deep-seated feeling and prejudice. It therefore can be accomplished only after full, fair and honest discussion, without obtrusiveness or display on the one side, or flippant and indelicate criticism on the other.

Address of Nicholas K. Wade, of Columbus, Ohio.

The proper incineration of a human body is not the simple matter that might at first sight appear. I say the *proper* incineration, by which is meant the expulsion, by means of heat, of all the aqueous and carboniferous materials, leaving in a form to be removed unmixed with any other substances, the incombustible portions. What is required may be thus stated: The work must be done *thoroughly*; it is incomplete and a failure unless the body be reduced to dry, inodorous ashes, incapable of future changes by atmospheric agencies. Secondly, it must be done *inoffensively*. All disagreeable sights and odors must be prevented. Thirdly, it must be done decently and in order; for though the subject to be cremated is, physically and organically, but a compound of chemical elements, and must, for the purposes intended by the cremating process, be considered in this light, still it was once the home of the man and must not be treated with indignity. Fourthly, As one of the objects of the reform is the saving of ostentatious and expensive parade and pomp, it must be conducted simply and economically. And finally, as most friends would wish some memento of the departed, some arrangement must be made whereby the ashes resulting from the combustion of the body can be collected without any foreign admixture. Thus the problem is complicated and not to be solved without method and thought combined with experiment.

If all that is meant by cremation is simply the reduction of a human body to its elementary forms by heat, there is nothing easier than cremation. The ancients did it thoroughly, and we, in our day, by the help of reverberating furnaces and coke ovens, could do it also. For instance, nothing could be more complete than the incineration of the body of Patrocles, as it is told us in the Iliad. A huge pile of wood a hundred feet square was built; on its summit was placed the body of the dead hero; on it and the pile were poured libations of honey and oil. Then numberless oxen and sheep were slain; their fat removed and the body involved in it; four horses were then killed; and their carcasses, with those of the oxen, cast on the wood. Finally twelve noble Trojan youth, captured by Achilles in battle, and mercilessly saved by him for this purpose, yield up their lives as sacrifices to the manes of his friend, and their bodies placed also on the pile. Achilles then, with averted face, and calling with sighs on the name of the dead in whose honor all this blood, animal and human, was shed, applies the torch—the mass breaks out in flames and is consumed, the embers are quenched with red wine, the bones of Patrocles gathered in an urn, a monument is raised on the spot, and the rite is done.

Modern cremationists do not propose this as an example—they object to its superstition, its cruelty, its expense. And they do not see how the last of the requisites in proper cremation that has been mentioned is to be had by any such rude process. How, when the body is burned in an open fire, can the ashes be preserved intact? How could the bones of Patrocles be distinguished from those of the sheep, oxen, dogs, horses and men consumed in the same fire? The conservation of the remains requires that the cremation should be effected in a receptacle of some kind, and that the body should be exposed directly to the action of the fire. The process then is one of *baking* rather than burning. Perhaps *distillation* would be the better term. About 83 per cent. of the body is water, and this must be expelled or vaporized before combustion is practicable. Supposing the average weight of the body to be 150 pounds, it will be necessary to resolve 125 pounds of it into steam. Beside this nearly all of the remaining portions must be brought to a gaseous form. Of these gases carbonic oxide and sulphuretted hydrogen form a large proportion, and care must be taken that they work no injury to those concerned in the operation. The steam and the gases are generated under's high degree of expansion, and must find a vent somewhere. This suggests an important feature in our cremating vessel; it must not only retain the ashes by themselves, but afford the gases means of escaping harmlessly. For if such a means of escape be not provided they will find an outlet, and the results will be both unpleasant and dangerous. It is well known that many of the cremations of the ancients were horribly offensive from the impossibility of avoiding the spreading abroad of the volatile portions of the products of combustion. I shall allude presently to the method in which it is proposed to overcome this difficulty.

A proper cremating receptacle having been provided, the furnace, or the arrangements for applying the heat, must now be considered. Here the principal requisite is a *capacity for generating an intense heat*. Even the enormous funeral pile of Patrocles, containing as it did over five hundred cords of wood, and fame, by the special interposition of the gods of the winds, by furious blasts, left his *bones* intact—as far as their form was concerned, Homer being our authority. It may seem strange that such heat should be required, for to vaporize the average 125 pounds of water in the body, were this body placed in a suitable boiler, only some 17 pounds of coal would be needed—say about a peck—but in this case the water is in no such favorable condition. It is so involved in tissues, and joined to other substances in such intricate chemical combinations, that its diminution is difficult, and requires a large amount of heat above that needed for the simple vaporization of the water.

Before attempting to suggest any improvement in the process, let me as briefly as possible describe the methods employed this morning; and further, let me premise that these methods do not claim to be perfection, all that can be said of them is that they are efforts, we trust successful efforts, in the right direction. The plans adopted in Europe for this purpose are much more elaborate and, as far as can be learned, not more successful than ours, with the great disadvantage of increased expense and liability to disarrangement. Their peculiarities could not well be illustrated without drawings and models, hence I need not allude to them further, but pass directly to my

DESCRIPTION OF THE FURNACE.

employed this morning. This is quite a simple construction. The receptacle for the body is in form like an ordinary fire clay gas retort, with one end closed and the other open. It is some eight feet long, twenty-four inches wide and twenty inches high and two and a half inches thick; in the furnace it is supported on a bed of tile about four inches thick and extending across the fire place, which has an area of sixteen square feet. The flues are so arranged that the flame passes under the retort and then over and along side of it, before it is discharged into the chimney. Thus the furance is of the kind called reverberatory. The combustion receptacle is provided with a flue opening at the top; this is to allow the gases generated by the burning of the body to pass directly into the flame of the furnace and thus as far as possible to be consumed; but if not thus rendered inoccuous they are discharged into the chimney at such an altitude as to be harmless. The operation of incineration was as follows: For some thirty hours a brisk fire was kept up in the furnace and the retort brought to a red heat. The fire was stimulated by air blown into it by means of a small hand fan, and then, the door of the retort being open, the body, resting on a framework of wrought iron placed within it and a new door immediately luted on. In this door is an aperture of an inch or so in diameter; this was for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air directly on the body, and thus supplying the oxygen needed to cause the combustible gases set free to burn, and this air in the combustion, any unpleasant odor arising from the operation is removed with the products of combustion, which pass over into the flame of the furnace, through the flue provided for this purpose; thus the work is as before said partly baking, partly distilling the remains, the final product being nothing but certain insoluable and incombustive salts of lime, soda and other elements of the body.

In the operation of this morning the body was exposed to the flames for about two hours and twenty-seven minutes, and the result, as was expected, was satisfactory, and it is now expected that a small urn full of ashes will be all that will be left of that which once was the shell of a man.

The operation of cremation must not be judged from the work of this morning. It was a matter of *experiment*; the furnace was made without any certain and sure precedent as a guide, and its projector is the first to say it may be vastly improved.

Several things at once suggest room for improvement. Thus it has been stated that the average human body contains 125 pounds of water, which may be evaporated by the combustion of 17 pounds of coal were these the necessary conditions for successful evaporation. Yet, with all the care that could be taken it required about 2,000 pounds of coke and thirty-six hours of firing to incinerate a body reduced by drying and partial embalming to a weight of about ninety-two pounds. * * *

Looking at the cremation of this morning as a matter of scientific work we now see that the thing to be desired has been accomplished, and that however crude may have been the means and the appliances used the work has been done, and done, too, with all the requisites for a complete, a scientific, a civilized and a Christian cremation.

Prof. Reclam on Cremation.

This distinguished scientist published an able essay on cremation in a late number of *Gartenlaube*, a magazine published at Leipzig. We are indebted to Mr. Henry Shoenthall, of Washington, Pa., for the following translation of that paper:

Cremation is not a new idea. As far back as the oldest days of history, even as far back as the prehistoric times, reaches the custom to deliver up to the fire the bodies of the dead. One of the oldest reports of a cremation furnishes us at the same time an example of the most faithful love of a true wife. Artemisia, wife of the King of Carew, tried to soothe her sorrows over the loss of her so dearly beloved husband by pouring some of his ashes in wine, which she drank, and by erecting a magnificent temple for the urn in which the ashes were contained. This received, after the name of the King, the appellation, "Mausoleum." While with the Jews the burning of the dead was considered as an especial sign of honor only for Kings (I Samuel 31: 12, Jerem 34: 5, and II. Chron. 21: 19), this royal honor had early become a common practice in all Italy. In old Latium they found under the lava of a prehistoric eruption of the Mountain Albanus, low down, rough urns for ashes. How common the custom of burning the dead was under the Greeks is shown not only by the description given in the Iliad of the burning of Patroclus and Hector, but more yet by the armistice which had been agreed upon between Agamemnon and Priarius after the battle to burn the fallen soldiers, and especially by the words of Nestor, who demands the burning of the dead, so that they might send the ashes home to the children. In the northern and central parts of Europe the burning of the dead was a common practice. In addition to legendary traditions we learn this from the large fields of urns, containing non-Roman urns. We have also the testimony of contemporaries. Eckebardt relates that the Hungarians at the time of their invasion in Germany, in the year 925 P. Chr., burned their dead, and that Attila was delivered up to the flames of the wood pile in his full cavalier's dress and in the position of a horseman. Also, the Arab, Ion Forsslau, relates that he as ambassador to the pagan Russians on the Wolga, in the year 922 P. Chr, had witnessed the burning of a nobleman. They laid the deceased at first in a grave, until all the fine and costly dresses that were considered necessary for the celebration were completed, and when this, after ten days, was done they drew the ship in which the deceased was lying on the land, they set him on a bench covered with magnificent carpets, gave him eatables, intoxicating drinks and a number of killed animals; then they led to the ship a young girl who had declared herself willing to be buried with him; and after she had sung a long song and drank a glass of wine before the people, they stabbed her and choked her at the same time. Hereupon all the living left the ship; the next relative of deceased, turning backward, set fire to the pile of wood; every one of the crowd threw a burning piece of wood on the ship and by a severe wind it and the wood pile burnt up in a short time. Hereupon they erected a mound of earth on the place where the ship had stood and in the center of it they placed a beach post with the name of the King inscribed thereon. The Kurts burned their dead in 1265, the Esthes in 1225, and the Litthauers were compelled by a treaty to promise the German knights solemnly, in 1249 (as they had been newly converted), from this time on to do away with the burning of their dead. From this treaty we learn the reason why also in Germany the custom of burning the dead, which had been so generally observed, was abandoned. The custom was regarded as "heathenish." This sufficed to make it obnoxious to the Christian priests. With the same want of judgment with which fanatic priests destroyed the hieroglyphic monuments and the signs of culture of the aboriginies of the then newly discovered continent of America, with the same want of judgment with which Boniface forbid his converts the use of horseflesh, with the same want of judgment the abandonment of burning the dead was enforced. As time advanced, mental sluggishness and laziness of thought retained this command, given to an early generation, in full power. Should these obstacles prove mightier than sound reasoning? Should the poverty of mind of a few idiots prevent the execution of that which was centuries ago recognized as correct?

The burning of the dead is a progress in civilization, for it prevents the poisoning of the living by the dead. And it was this fact to which Professor Herman Richter, in Dresden, called the attention of the public, and who deserves the credit to have called anew the public attention to this subject in 1856. This plan of Richter created at the time considerable interest, but opposition by laymen as well as by professionals. As far as I know it has never taken any practical form, and an experiment made by me on a small scale did not encourage to further experiments. But it is a fact that the leading thought of Richter to burn the dead by means of gas and air has been accepted again in connection with the latest methods.

In Germany the interest in cremation seemed to be dead. But in Italy numerous professors worked at the means for the execution of a process for incineration. Amongst the many Brunetti's plan is to be mentioned first, because he has proven the practicability of his method on six corpses Brunetti, Professor of Pathological Anatomy, at Padua, uses for incineration an oven in the shape of a long square box. The inventor deserves the credit of proving through energetic action after a pause of centuries that the bodies could be reduced to ashes with comparatively little burning material; but not the *burning* alone is our aim, but the incineration shall be executed in such a manner that the reverence which we owe to the remains of our departed loved ones, that the feelings of the friends who are left behind shall have their full acknowledgment. In spite of all the repugnance and of the danger, the burying in the ground has this advantage, that as long as we have the body of the relative or the friend before our eyes we proceed with it in a kind, loving manner. Of course, this changes as soon as it is doomed to the powers of putrefaction and decay. But very few people know this; only a few have seen it; thus the "burying" is considered ethically not repugnant. But Brunetti's corpses are broiled and rendered into coals; they have to be tied down because their limbs move while they are burned to coals—a terrible picture for our imagination. Every feeling man objects to this method. Professor Gorini published in 1873, on the occasion of the embalming of the corpse of his talented countryman, Mezzini, reports on a new method of cremating the dead. He writes: "I know a substance which, if brought to an exceedingly high temperature, creates a fluid, which in the most remarkable manner dissolves the corpse treated with it, in its smallest elements in a few minutes. If you witness the process of annihilation and you see the corpse disappear so very fast, it seems to you that the fluid takes possession of it and literally eats it up. You have hardly laid the corpse upon it (Gorini has never yet burned up a whole corpse at a time, but only pieces of one,) when the latter rises up in a froth and the corpse burns in great flames and without smell, and is transformed into entire transparent, light and gas-like substances, which do not in the least differ from the atmospheric air with which they combine and are lost in. In this fluid only the white ashes remain, which can, if it is desired, be separated very easily from the fluid by decantation or filtration." Gorini believes that with the very small expense of about six francs the burning of the dead can be obtained. He believes it, but he does not know it from experience. Nobody else can know, for he keeps the substance which he uses in the burning secret. What is obtained in scientific matters by dealing in secrets? How can you judge of this method if you don't know by what means it is obtained and when you cannot scrutinize the results? In addition to this you have the incredible statement of *odorless* burning *in a few minutes*. These statements are in contradiction with all experience so far obtained.

Professor Polli, at Milan, has discovered a burning of the dead by leucht gas (coal gas), and Professor Clericetti has constructed the apparatus for this purpose.

So far as this process can be judged by description and illustration, it has all the same defects as that of Brunetti, that is, too much waste of time, as it only employs the ordinary heat of the common flame, and mostly only produces a burning to coal but not an entire rendering to ashes.

In order to do away with these obstacles I choose the regenerative mode of firing, constructed by Fr. and C. W. Siemens, which, often used for technical purposes, had received at the International Exposition at Paris in 1867 the first prize, and which seemed to offer me, of all the pyrotechnic processes that I was acquainted with, the greatest prospect of success. Allow Mr. F. Siemens, of Dresden, now himself to speak of the oven that he built on my solicitation:

"The whole apparatus consists in three separate parts: 1st, A gas regenerator for the production of gas to heat the oven outside of the building. 2. The oven proper with the regenerator and the retort inside of the building. 3. The chimney for the escape of the products of incineration.

Imagine a large, fine building, erected for this purpose, in whose center, invisible for the spectators, the oven is built. The funeral procession arrives in front of the building, and after the coffin has been taken from the hearse, they enter, just as they now enter a graveyard. After the coffin has been placed on a catafalque and the customary funeral service is finished, it is let down into the grave (opening). Shortly before the coffin is let down, the door or rather lid of the oven is opened and as soon as the latter has received the coffin, the oven is closed again.

The manipulation of incinerating the corpses by means of heated air would be the following: The gas regenerator is kept at work in such a manner that by a feeding apparatus the consumed fuel, such as bituminous and anthracite coal, wood, &c., is replenished at intervals of four and six hours. The gas thus formed is conducted through a cylinder, which is provided with a regulating valve, into the regenerator, where it meets a draft of air, which can also be regulated, and where it is thus ignited. The flame thus produced sweeps through the regenerating room, where it heats up the tiles that are heaped upon it to a white heat, and retains them so.

The remaining heat that is still connected with the flame serves to heat up the oven or the room that is intended for the reception of the corpse to a mild red heat, whereupon the flame escapes through a canal into the retort.

As soon as the oven is in the above described condition, the process of incineration can take place in the following manner: The lid of the oven is removed, the corpse is let down into the incinerating room, the lid is replaced again and the corpse is exposed to the effects of the read heat a long or a short time, according to the physical condition of the corpse. After this is done the gas valve is closed, in consequence of which only air can reach through the regenerator into incinerating room. The air is burned up in the regenerator almost to a white heat, in which condition it reaches the already warmed up and almost dried out body, the consequence of which will be the quick consumption of all parts of it that are easily destroyed by fire. The bony parts, which cannot be destroyed by fire, are, through the agency of the heat, dissolved, inasmuch as the kohlensaure (oxygen?) escapes and the lime, &c., remains as a fine powder. An apparatus has been invented by which this powder can be gathered, to be placed in an urn or some other vessel, and to deliver it to the friend of the departed."

A similar apparatus, in accordance with the same principles, was already constructed by Mr. Steinmann in Dresden. But I give to that one of Mr. Siemens the preference, because of its greater simplicity and practability, although its improvements have not yet come to an end.

That this meteod of mine is favorable to the incineration of corpses has been proven by experiments with animals. Sir Henry Thompson, Professor of Anatomy in London, experimented with my method and burnt a hog, weighing 227 pounds, in fifty minutes, to white ashes. Like myself, he also noticed that no noticeable gas escaped through the chimney; not a trace of smoke was visible; everything was consumed.

Reymer Bros'. New Retail Department

Certainly the new retail store of Messrs. Reymer & Brothers, the well known confectioners, No. 124 Wood street, near Fifth avenue, is one of the best appointed and neatest arranged establishments in the city. It will, indeed, compare favorably with the best fitted retail stores in the country, East or West. The firm has long been recognized as among the leaders in their line of manufacture here, and for some years the demand for facilities for retailing has been increasing upon them. Their numerous patrons and the public generally will enjoy a visit to this most elegant bazar, and notwithstanding the hard times we predict for Messrs. Reymer & Bros. a larger business than ever the coming holidays. Space forbids any extended description of the new establishment, but aside from the toothsome articles there exhibited and for sale, it will afford rare pleasure to any one to examine this "palace" candy and fruit store. The fine walnut shelving, handsomely decorated, the splendid marble counters, the rich show cases, and above all the superb stock of all articles in their line, most tastefully displayed, are well worth examination.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 6, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Miles ⅌ hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.190	20	85	S.	7	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.917	36	62	S. W.	12	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.852	32	69	S.	3	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.953 Highest thermom... 36
Mean thermom....30 Lowest thermom... 20

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DON'T forget the Humane Society concert at the Academy of Music this evening.

THE puddlers at the mill of William Clark & Co. struck yesterday because of a reduction of the force and the dropping by the firm of single turn.

READ, in another column, the advertisement of the Swan Mills flour, which is claimed to be the best family flour ever offered in this market.

FRANCIS MURPHY will hold a temperance meeting in the M. P. church, Fifth avenue, to-night, for men only. Nearly three hundred men signed the pledge last night. Several reformed drinkers will speak to night.

"WHEN the swallows homeward fly," then is the time when coughs and colds begin to appear. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures every case.

CITY FINANCES.

The Claim On the Nation Trust Company —Only $150,000 Ready.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton presiding, to consider the further proposition of the Nation Trust Company to settle the claim of the city.

George Shiras, Jr., Esq., of counsel for the stockholders, made a statement of the affairs of the company. The report that they now have in hand $170,000 to pay in part the claim of the city was a little strong. They have but $150,000 at present which they could turn over to the city immediately. By the 15th this amount may be increased to $165,000, the sum named in the resolution passed by Councils on Monday, and possibly to $173,000. There remains to be collected from one of his clients by Mr. Kuhn, $15,000, while $8,000 is expected from another source, which would increase the sum at present in their hands to $173,000. In concluding this statement Mr. Shiras urged that the city accept the $150,000, and receive securities for the balance.

The statement caused some surprise, as it had been understood that $165,000 was in readiness to be paid over at once. A general discussion was had on the matter, during which City Attorney Bigelow announced that under the resolution passed by Councils, on Monday, the City Treasurer could not accept a cent less that $165,000. The only jurisdiction the committee has is to pass on the securities for the balance—$75,000, of the claim.

On motion a committee was then appointed to examine the securities and report to the general committee, or take final action as they may consider best. Messrs. Wainwright, Littell, Fox, Brown and Nesbit were appointed on the sub committee, and will meet at the office of Major W. B. Negley at three o'clock this afternoon, to examine the mortgages. The securities will be received only on condition that $165,000, the amount stipulated in the resolution, is paid to the City Treasurer by the 15th.

A resolution was recommended to Councils for passage providing that $1,265, the amount of damages caused to Mr. William McAdams' property by the improvement on Madison street, be paid by the city.

The petition of property holders on Duquesne way asking to be released from paying one-half the amount of cost of grading, paving and curbing the street, was negatively recommended to Councils.

Adjourned.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Concert To-night for Its Benefit.

The organization, progress and work of the Humane Society of Allegheny county, now in existence some two years, are well known to our readers. The society, although weak in numbers, has been, probably, more successful, for the period of its existence, than any other of the kind in the country. In Boston, New York and Philadelphia societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are liberally patronized and are subject of frequent bequests. Their work, however, has not been equal, comparatively, to that of this home organization. The latter has been mainly maintained by a few and of all charitable institutions of these cities none, we believe are more deserving. Just now the Humane Society is in need of funds and to night a grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music for its benefit. The Allegheny Quartette Club, so well and favorably known, volunteered to get up the concert, and it promises to be a most enjoyable affair indeed. The members of Christ Church choir, Prof. J. T. Irwin, the violinist, together with a number of amateur singers, have volunteered. Aside from the worthy object for which the concert is given, there should be a crowded audience on account of the performers and the excellent programme arranged.

Hon. S. J. Wainwright.

Mr. Wainwright's friends have finally prevailed upon him to announce himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of this city. Without disparagement of others, seeking the office, we can truthfully say, that the nomination of Mr. Wainwright would be acceptable to a large number of our citizens—especially those, who, in the election of our municipal officers, look more to the fitness of the candidate, than to his political predelictions. Mr. Wainwright is of an old Pittsburgh family, identified with no "rings" or cliques, of sound judgment, and of a business capacity of more than ordinary average. Indeed, it would be a source of considerable congratulation should such a man be promoted to the Chief Magistracy of our city, and agree to enter upon its duties. He belongs to a class who, unfortunately, have been too long ignored in our local politics. If nominated, we shall feel a pleasure in contributing to his election, as being not only a staunch Republican, but an honest and capable man.

Fire Last Night.

About eleven o'clock last night an alarm was turned in from box 87, caused by the burning of the frame dwelling of Mr. Christ Werner, on Bouquet street. The house was totally destroyed. Loss $1,100; insurance $700.

The North Carolinians.

Lawrenceville Presbyterian church Thursday evening, December 7.

Manchester Seventh United Presbyterian church, Friday evening, December 8.

Very Amusing.

The long, labored articles that appear from time to time attempting to prove the existence of great merit in their respective pianos seems to be all lost on a Pittsburgh public, as the solid good sense of the people of this community cannot be taken by chaff; and especially is this so among the better and more intelligent classes of our community. Of course, there is now, and always will be, some people who will buy a certain make, whatever it may be, from prejudice, or preconceived and often erroneous notions, or who have no confidence in their own judgment, and indeed will scarcely trust themselves to do anything on their own independent judgment. These folk, of course, will buy a piano on the strength of their uncle or somebody else's uncle having one of the same kind, no matter whether good, bad, or indifferent. But such cases are becoming more rare every day, and just in proportion as people allow their own better judgment to control them, we find the matchless Decker Piano being bought more and more. No one will question the fact that the community at large is much better educated musically and qualified to judge the merits of a piano now than they were two or three years ago. Now, we ask in all candor, what's the use trying to befuddle people's senses with long articles that they cannot understand any better than the pretended judges who made the report?—especially the notorious manner in which the awards were made at the Centennial. Why don't they do as the Decker Brothers do—spend their money making the unquestioned *best* pianos the world has ever produced (so pronounced by all competent judges), instead of spending it in large advertisements and attempts at bribing public opinion, and then have to put in cheap material and labor in their pianos to make up their losses? Now we just submit one little proposition to show whether the milk is in the cocoanut. We venture to assert that there has been *more Decker pianos* sold in Pittsburgh in the last twelve months than of *any two other* first-class makes, and this in face of the fact that the Decker Piano costs the dealer more than almost any other piano. But the truth is S. Hamilton, at 87 Fifth avenue, not only sells the Best Piano to be had for money, but sells it for less money and on easier terms than other dealers do. Call and see for yourself.

$722,243, All Prizes and No Blanks.

Greatest single number prize drawing that ever took place in the United States. By authority of act of the Legislature the drawing will take place in public at Cheyenne, Wyoming, positively December 15, 1876. $722,243 to be distributed, to be drawn the 15th and 30th of each month. Each and every ticket will be entitled to a prize. Tickets $2 each, or a package (10) tickets for $10. Information furnished. Apply to or address EMORY & Co., Brokers, 31 Park Row, New York city. TThs

Pratt's Great Book Sale.

Mr. Pratt has made a large trade sale of holiday books, in Clinton Hall, Astor place, New York, last week, and has just returned with a splendid collection for the holidays, which he will close out at his well known low prices, by auction and private sale, at 88 Smithfield street. New books received daily.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TuThs.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street. TuThs.

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TThs.

DIED:

MOORE—Wednesday morning, December 6, 1876, THOMAS MOORE, JR., youngest son of Thomas and Mary Jane Moore, and brother of Mrs. J. S. Finch, in his twenty-second year.

Funeral from his father's residence, Moore Station, FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, to proceed to McKeesport. Friends are invited to attend, and will take the 7:10 A. M. train from Pittsburgh, P., W. & B. R. R., to McKeesport.

BRADY—On Tuesday, December 5, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., JAMES BRADY, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner Allegheny avenue and Ward street, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, at 9:30 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NIMON—On Tuesday, December 5, 1876, at 5 o'clock P. M., Mrs. LOUISA NIMON, wife of Mr. F. P. Nimon and daughter of the late Dr. S. R. Holmes, aged thirty-five years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Fall Business in Carpets.

We have taken advantage of the depressed state of the market and bought largely of all kinds of Carpets. Our prices are in all grades as low as in New York.

We have always enjoyed the reputation of exhibiting the LARGEST and FINEST assortment of CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., in this city, and this season's offerings will more than ever impress the public with the fact that we are the LEADING HOUSE in the TRADE.

Oliver M'Clintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fall Goods!
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

PRICES REDUCED.
The Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
One of the SAFEST and most pleasant Hotels in America.
Having ALL the different SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE, makes it PRACTICALLY Fire-proof. Has recently undergone extensive improvements—a large amount of new furniture added, making it one of the most elegantly furnished Hotels in the country—and the entire building redecorated in a style that, for beauty of design, surpasses anything of the kind in the world.
The ventilation of the Hotel is perfect, having every modern improvement.
COST OF HOTEL, $1,500,000. COST OF FURNITURE, $400,000.
Occupies an entire Square, having a Frontage of 1,050 feet.
Number of rooms, 600; suites of rooms, with baths connecting, 280; size of parlors, 100x30 feet; size of grand dining room, 130x68; size of ladies' promenade, 130x30; size of office, 175x70.
Prices of Rooms, with Board, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5 00 per Day, according to location.
The Table and Service Unsurpassed, BEING THE SAME TO ALL.
A REDUCTION will be made from the above prices to parties remaining a WEEK or more.
Rooms can be secured, stating price of same, by Telegraph, at our expense.
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors.

GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT
TRADE MARK.
For Dwellings, Rolling Mills and all other kinds of Buildings,
Gray's Elastic Roofing Materials
Is the BEST and CHEAPEST known to the trade. Warranted to stop all Leak in old Shingles, Tin, Felt or Gravel Roofs.
For IRON WORK of every description, RAILROAD CARS, &c., our Elastic Paint cannot be surpassed for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. It will cover more SURFACE, look BETTER, and last LONGER than any paint in the market. Send for Circular and Price List to
JOHN T. GRAY, 84 Diamond Street.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces,
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON.
88 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL,
because it produces perfect combustion of the Gasses that are for the most part wasted, and because of the large extent of Heating Surface. This is abundantly proven by the actual amount of fuel used and the heat produced by the large number actually in use. Valuable Improvements have been made for the present season and full satisfaction guaranteed.
The Boiler Grate is adapted to use in Boilers of every description, Oil Stills, Puddling Furnaces, Glass Furnaces, &c., and Removes Ashes and Clinkers, Shakes the Fire and Saves a Large Percentage of Fuel, Keeps an Open Fire with Slack, and is more DURABLE than any other Grate.
They are being rapidly introduced, and are used on Steamboats, Stationary Engines, and every Coal Burning Arrangement.
Call and see the Grate and Furnace, and our
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Eastern Trouble.

CIRCULAR FROM RUSSIA TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, December 6.—It is rumored that Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, has addressed a circular to the Powers declaring if the Powers propose at the conference other guarantees than the occupation of Turkish territory, Russia will accept them.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS WITH HIS ARMY.

KISHINEF, December 5.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the active Russian army, arrived yesterday, with the staff of all the field departments.

COLORADO.

The Legislature Protests Against the Injustice Done to the State by the Confederate House.

DENVER, December 6.—The Legislature to-day adopted the following by a nearly unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, By act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, it was provided that the people of Colorado should be permitted to form and organize a State government, under which act a Constitution duly framed and presented was, on the first day of July, 1876, ratified and adopted by the legal voters of Colorado by an almost unanimous vote, said Constitution being conformable to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, On the first day of August, 1876; under and by virtue of the provisions of said act of Congress, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation admitting the State of Colorado into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound surprise that the House of Representatives in Congress has refused, and does still refuse our newly elected member, Hon. James B. Belford, a seat and vote in said House; and believing as we do that he was legally elected, and that our State is duly entitled to full representation in Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring therein, that we, as representatives of the people of this State, do hereby most earnestly protest against this injustice and wrong in depriving our people of a voice in the Congress of the nation, and do request that our said Representative be received and recognized as a member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded at once by telegraph to our Senators in Congress, and that an enrolled copy be also sent by mail, with the request that the same be presented to the House.

Address of General Nicholls, Defeated Candidate for Governor, to the People of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—General Francis T. Nicholls issues an address to the people of Louisiana, counselling them to pursue a policy of peace for the vindication of their rights. Speaking as the duly elected Governor, he says:

In the midst of events vitally and injuriously affecting your highest and most secred rights, you have been calm, prudent and law-abiding. The sole moving considerates with every citizen should be the good of the State and the perpetuation of Republican institutions. All action based on any other idea is unworthy of the occasion. Need I remind you there are moments in the history of every people where the highest courage and most exalted devotion are best exemplified by a noble self-control. The final triumph of the right rest and depends on allowing results to be worked out by quiet, legal methods.

W. J. France's

unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. TThs

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., December 6, 1876.

River full of ice and falling. Weather clear and cold. Down—Salt Valley and Andes.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA
Loss adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 34 Fourth Ave.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITE
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

Amusement Advertising Rates!
Following is the rate charged for advertisemnts under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 00
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 80
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 80
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 00
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 80
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD............Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 7, 1876,
MAGGIE MITCHELL
AS
LITTLE BAREFOOT
Friday Evening—FANCHON. [Handsome Souvenirs for ladies attending.]
Saturday Matinee—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Saturday Evening—FANCHON.
MONDAY EVENING, December 11, and during the week, MAGGIE MITCHELL in her new comedy, BECKY MIX. Box Sheet now open.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING..Lessees and Managers
MONDAY, December 4, EVERY EVENING during the week and SATURDAY MATINEE, engagement of those Universal Favorites,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.
The performance will commence with
Two Can Play at That Game,
to be followed by an entirely new Operatic Extravaganza, entitled
THE BROOK,
the music and incidents being selected from all the popular comic operas.
MONDAY, December 11, Mme. JANAUSCHEK. Sale of seats will commence Thursday.

CONCERTS.

Grand Concert
BY THE
Allegheny Quartette Club and Christ Church Choir,
assisted by J. T. IRWIN, Esq., the well known Violinist, and several accomplished Amateur Singers, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Thursday, Dec. 7, at 7:30 P. M.,
for the benefit of the
HUMANE SOCIETY.
Tickets 50 cents, Children 25 cents; to be had at Hamilton's, Kleber's and Hale's Music Stores, and Dodge's Book Store.

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